

For Army This Year

Drop of Dollar Seen Costing U.S. \$220 Million in Germany

By Murray Seeger

BOON, March 7.—U.S. Army officials estimate that the newest decline in the dollar in West Germany will cost the Pentagon \$220 million in the current book-keeping year.

At the same time, it was learned, Army officers, U.S. diplomats and some West German officials are concerned that the fall of the dollar against the value of the deutsche mark is undercutting soldier morale so seriously that combat effectiveness could be reduced.

The Defense Department is expected to ask Congress, perhaps this week, for a supplemental appropriation to make up for the budget loss suffered by U.S. forces in Germany because of the rise in the value of the mark and the decline of the dollar.

"There has not been a single mark increase in spending," an Army spokesman said. "This request comes strictly from the devaluation of the dollar."

In the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, the U.S. Army in Germany—the nation's single biggest overseas military commitment—expected to spend \$1.5 billion.

Optimistic Estimates
When the budget was submitted 18 months ago, financial experts at the Heidelberg headquarters estimated that the Army would get 2.4 marks for each dollar. In Washington, Pentagon experts were more optimistic. They estimated that the dollar this year would be worth 2.51 marks.

This paper revaluation of the dollar enabled the Pentagon to cut the dollar side of the Army budget for Germany without changing the substance of the budget.

Since the recent decline of the dollar, however, the actual exchange rate has hovered around 2 marks. The Heidelberg headquarters, in requesting its supplementary funding, has estimated that the dollar will be worth only 2.05 marks for the rest of the bookkeeping year. The dollar was traded at 2.03 marks yesterday in the Frankfurt market but for individuals the rate was closer to 2.01.

The fall of the dollar has already forced the Army to revise its regulations to permit the payment of extra cost-of-living allowances for soldiers who live outside military bases and have to pay rent to private landlords.

3 in Ukraine Given

Death in War Crimes

MOSCOW, March 7 (Reuters).—Three men, one a member of the Soviet NKVD secret police before the war, have been sentenced to death for assisting Nazi troops in massacres in the western Ukraine, a newspaper reaching Moscow today said.

Pravda, Ukraine, organ of the Ukrainian Communist party, said the three had shot dozens of people, including children, in the Zhitomir district. The report said they had "disguised themselves" since the war but had been recognized by survivors of the shootings.

U.S. Foes of Panama Treaties Agree to a Vote on First Pact

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP).—Senate opponents of the Panama Canal treaties abruptly changed their tactics yesterday and agreed to a final vote nine days from now on the first of the two treaties.

The unexpected break in the three-week-old debate was taken by treaty supporters as a sign that opponents have given up hope of amending the first treaty and feel that further delay might alienate senators who are considering voting "no" on final passage.

Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., who apparently initiated the new opposition tactics, said yesterday that the opponents had to avoid being pictured "as stalling on these things" because stalling would alienate some key swing votes.

The decision to vote on the so-called neutrality treaty on March 16 is a gamble for both sides, since neither now has enough firm commitments to prevail. Pro-treaty forces feel that they have 83 or 84 votes for certain, while anti-treaty senators count 38 to 39 sure votes. It will take 67 to approve the treaties, 74 to block them, if all 100 senators vote.

50-50 Chance?

Sen. Laxalt said yesterday that he still sees a "50-50 chance" that 60 senators will vote "no." Treaty supporters and White House lobbyists countered with cautious predictions that they would prevail.

The neutrality treaty includes Panama's commitments to keep the canal neutral after 2000, when the waterway would finally pass from U.S. to Panamanian hands. Before next week's final vote, the treaty is expected to be approved in ways already approved by Panama and the White House to affirm U.S. rights to defend the canal and use it for emergency passage of warships in emergencies after 2000.

The Senate leadership of both parties is sponsoring these amendments, which have overwhelming support.

The opponents got more votes



Richard Speck during Joliet penitentiary interview.

Speck Tells a Columnist He Slew 7 Chicago Nurses in 1966 Crime

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP).—"Yeah, I killed them. I stabbed and choked them," Richard Speck said, admitting for the first time in a news interview that, while high on whiskey and heroin, he murdered seven of eight young nurses in a South Side town house almost 12 years ago.

Speck, whose account of the July 1966, mass murder was published in today's edition of the Chicago Sun-Times, said the eighth nurse was slain by an accomplice whom he claimed to have killed later and tossed into a railroad boxcar.

But a spokesman for the Chicago police department discounted the existence of an accomplice. Speck was convicted of killing all eight nurses, and is serving eight consecutive terms of 30 to 150 years.

Speck, 36, said in an interview with a columnist, Bob Greene, that he killed his unidentified accomplice, "an effeminate homosexual," because he feared the man would testify against him.

In January, 1977, a doctor, who operated on Speck after he tried to commit suicide following his arrest, wrote in Medical Economics magazine that Speck told him: "I killed those girls. Yep, killed 'em all with my hands."

There was no attempt to include that alleged confession in the trial materials because it was "made under heavy medication, it would never have been admissible," a lawyer who worked in the public defender's office at the time said.

Speck had planned only a robbery and "if that one girl wouldn't have spit in my face, they'd all be alive today," he said Mr. Greene.

Carter Asks CAB to Suspend Action Against British Airline

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT).—President Carter yesterday asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to suspend proposed retaliatory measures against British Caledonian Airways until negotiations now under way with the British are completed.

The President, in a letter to Alfred Kahn, the CAB chairman, said he agreed with the CAB that Britain had acted consistently with a bilateral air agreement between the two countries when it rejected low fares proposed by Braniff for its Dallas-to-London service.

But he said he believed that the British would reassess their action soon, probably during the meetings between British and U.S. air officials that began here yesterday and are due to end March 17.

Braniff Counter Proposal
After British authorities rejected Braniff's low-fare proposals, the CAB last week refused to consider a Braniff counter-proposal to raise the fares to meet British objections. Consequently, while Braniff was caught in the dispute, British Caledonian, a private company, was already flying between London and Houston at higher fares.

Today, Mr. Kahn told the President that the CAB unanimously agreed to withdraw its proposed order pending the result of the current consultations with Britain. He said he hoped the talks would resolve the present dispute "so that it will be unnecessary to take reciprocal action."

U.K.-Spain Talks Set
LONDON, March 7 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary David Owen and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre will hold another round of talks in Paris, on March 18, on their dispute over Gibraltar, the Foreign Office said today.

Quakes Strike Tokyo
TOKYO, March 7 (UPI).—Two strong earthquakes rocked Tokyo today, but no damage was reported.

San Marino Slates Election for May 20
SAN MARINO, March 7 (Reuters).—The rulers of San Marino, the two captains-regent, yesterday called a general election for May 20 to resolve a four-month government crisis in the world's oldest and smallest republic.

The Socialist party of San Marino provoked the crisis in November when it withdrew its parliamentary support for the minority Christian Democratic government. Since then, the Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists have all failed in attempts to form a new government.

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Prefer Government Seizure

Miners Seem Ready to Ignore Any Back-to-Work Injunction

By William Claiborne

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 7 (WP).—Union miners here in the heart of the Eastern U.S. coalfields said yesterday that they would return to work only if the federal government seized the mines and set the terms for operating them.

Their response spells trouble for President Carter's decision to seek a court injunction, under the Taft-Hartley Act, ordering them back to work.

"Let the government take the books from the coal companies and find out what they can afford to give us," said John Lund, a 31-year-old miner in the Bethlehem mine No. 58 in Marietta, Pa.

"There's no way I'm going back to work otherwise. It's already been decided," he added.

Other miners in western Pennsylvania and in this coal-rich northwest corner of West Virginia echoed the same determination, insisting that a government takeover of the mines would mean a better deal for coal miners.

"No one can afford to stay out any longer," said miner Daniel Keaney, "but it's what we have to do. We've fought this long. There's no sense in backing down now."

"We Lost Ground"

Thomas Kearney, a member of Local 4428 in Harwick, Pa., said: "Government seizure of the mines couldn't be any worse than what we've offered to us. I think we lost ground as far as the future is concerned and our survivors."

Mr. Kearney's local rejected the contract, 197 to 4.

The companies have offered a 37-per-cent pay increase, and Mr. Carter said yesterday that he would resist anything greater as being inflationary.

But money is not the issue. The miners' complaints focus on:

• Work rules, which the operators say will increase productivity.

• Health and welfare benefits, which they fear for the first time would have to be subsidized.

• Pension guarantees, which the miners say are too vague.

• Prohibitions against wildcat strikes, which the workers say are their only weapon for forcing the companies to deal with grievances.

• Absenteeism policies, which would restrict unexcused days off.

Not Afraid

The miners expressed little fear that the government would be able to enforce a back-to-work order.

When one miner raised the prospect of the National Guard breaking up picketing, Mr. Lund noted that a large part of the 110th National Guard Infantry

Regiment at nearby Waynesburg is composed of coal miners.

Andy Polosky, who said he has mined for 40 years, declared: "They can't force a miner to dig coal if he doesn't want to. They may be able to get him down there if they fine him enough, but they can't force him to mine that coal."

Mr. Polosky observed that Taft-Hartley has been used three times before in United Mine Workers strikes, twice in 1948 and once in a strike that lasted from September, 1949, through February, 1950. In each case, the miners ignored court orders to return to work.

The miners said that health and welfare benefits headed their list of shortcomings in the contract they rejected last weekend, and they complained that a 37-per-cent pay rise over the next three years would be diminished by a requirement that they pay up to \$150 a year for medical insurance and \$125 for hospitalization.

Previously the union-managed health insurance program had been fully paid.

Many miners criticized pension benefits, saying they want such

guarantees spelled out beyond the life of the contract.

The contract offer continues the sharp differences between pension provisions for those retired after Jan. 1, 1976, and for those before. The newer pensioners collect markedly better benefits.

Disagreement on Absenteeism
Striking miners also complained about proposed absenteeism policies which would restrict unexcused days off from work and about new work rules designed to increase productivity.

However, a few miners said the absentee rules already are too lax and that workers taking time off for frivolous reasons hinder mine safety.

"Too many people are taking time off to drink beer or go hunting, and it's causing 80 per cent of the accidents in the mines," a miner said. "If people are missing from your section, your chances of getting hurt are increased."

Others objected to the provisions that would curtail wildcat strikes and result in the firing of instigators of "unauthorized" work stoppages. The wildcat strike, they said, is the only way

the union can press grievances on such issues as mine safety and health.

For their part, the coal operators insist that they cannot possibly maintain profitable mines with frequent wildcat strikes.

Union leaders were uncertain about the likelihood of picketing if a court order were issued under Taft-Hartley.

Dennis Scarford, secretary-treasurer of UMWA District 31 in Fairmont, W. Va., said that union district officials were waiting for directions from the international office before taking any local action.

"I'm not sure what the members will do," he said. "We'll have dissension. That's for sure, and there will be some who will want to picket. I figure the federal government will come out and try to control that to some extent, but we don't know how."

Carter Now to Rely on States To Keep Peace in Coalfields

(Continued from Page 1)

governors were cautious in regard to plans for protecting the coal companies, miners who obey a back-to-work command and trucks and railroads that haul the coal.

In Eastern coal states, non-union coal companies that closed during the strike might be more ready to reopen under the protection of a federal order. However, this is difficult to predict because family ties of owners and miners of these nonunion mines have been factors in some of the closings.

Adequate Protection

State government spokesmen said that they believed that state police, and, if necessary, National Guardsmen could adequately protect coal company property and miners going to and from work. Beyond that, they said, protecting coal shipments was more difficult.

Indiana activated about 300 National Guardsmen three weeks ago to help protect trucks carrying coal. No other guard units had been activated or alerted as of last night, and a spokesman said that the Indiana action was winding down.

The state governments appeared to be trying to avoid inflaming a tense situation with undue threats or shows of force.

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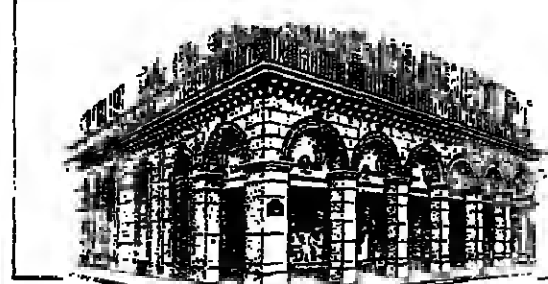
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News Analysis

Key Question in British Politics Is Strength of Race Issue

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 7 (NYT).—For 30 years, economic issues have dominated Britain's general election campaigns as the country struggled to establish a realistic postwar role for itself.

Is that about to change? Will the next election, due before the spring of next year, break the pattern? Will race issues emerge as the key question?

In the wake of the startling political developments last month, some British commentators believe that a basic change is taking place. Others think the current turmoil is only an aberration.

Booyed by improvements in key economic indicators—a strengthening balance of payments and a slowing rate of inflation—the Labor government of Prime Minister James Callaghan seemed in January to have drawn even with the Conservatives, led by Margaret Thatcher.

that the improving economic situation, despite some disturbing trade figures last month, had moved significant numbers of voters back to Labor, making the Conservatives dependent for victory on the race issue.

That view was buttressed by a poll taken by the Opinion Research Center outside voting places in Ilford-North. Of those who switched to the Tories, the survey indicated, 21 per cent did so because of the immigration controversy and 21 per cent because of high prices. During last year, Labor lost crucial votes because of prices, unemployment and strikes.

Most leading political commentators have been persuaded, by Ilford-North and what preceded

it, that the Tories probably will win the next general election.

Last month, researchers from Essex University reported that two-thirds of the Labor voters who could be persuaded to change parties in any circumstance would be "highly susceptible" to a campaign based on immigration and law and order. Even larger numbers of voters who supported the Liberals or failed to vote in 1974 might be detached as well, they said.

But there are reasons for skepticism. One is the historical record. Another is the fact that British poll results, and the attitudes of politicians and analysts, tend to oscillate rapidly.

Finally, there is the question of

whether Mrs. Thatcher can provide enough details to make her immigration policy and her hard-line stand on law and order sufficiently persuasive.

Labor hopes that she will be unable to do so. But one of Mrs. Thatcher's closest colleagues in the party leadership suggested recently that the Conservatives would soon recommend that a quota system be established for the dependents and fiancés of immigrants already living in Britain, greatly slowing their rate of arrival.

More Controversy

Such a proposal would undoubtedly create more controversy. It would affect while immigrants from New Zealand, for example, as well as black immi-

grants from Jamaica. But it would also dramatize Mrs. Thatcher's concern about the tensions undoubtedly caused by immigration. She would almost certainly accompany it with proposals to crack down on crime.

Race will continue to be an issue until the next election—most compellingly, perhaps, in a by-election in a South London constituency that includes Ilford, the home of many immigrants.

The guessing in London now is that Mr. Callaghan's strategy would be to ride out the storm over race. Ilford-North surely means that he will call an election this spring. Fall is the most likely time, but next spring is still a possibility.

Public Criticism of Regime Grows

Ban of Racy, Apolitical Novel Upsets South African Writers

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, March 7 (UPI).—Thousands of Afrikaners chuckled with delight at the sexual antics of a television crew and its groupies in the Afrikaans-language novel of Etienne Leroux, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein."

Mr. Leroux's satirical work also won critical acclaim and a national literary award for his skill in contrasting the decadent 1970s life-style of the television people filming a reenactment of the Boer War battle of Magersfontein with the heroic stature of those who had fought in the historic 1899 engagement.

After the novel had sold 4,000 copies in a year, the South African government's censorship board last November banned it on the ground that, even though the "average man" probably would not read the book, it would offend him if he did.

Politically Innocuous

"Magersfontein" was not the first Afrikaans-authored work to be banned, but it was the first time that censorship was applied to a politically innocuous novel by an author who has "lost interest in politics" and comes from a respectable Afrikaner

family that also produced a former National party cabinet minister.

Because "Magersfontein" was not politically subversive, only racy, criticism of the decision was more public than usual.

This controversy revealed again the tension between the sophisticated, cosmopolitan, urban Afrikaner public and the much more conservative element that fills

most of the key positions in the government.

Writers Uneasy

"Before last year, Afrikaner authors thought they had carte blanche," a young Afrikaner writer said. But the "Magersfontein" banning has them worried. It also has caused what an Afrikaner poet called "disgrace" in literary circles and a good deal of grumbling.

Obituaries

Michael MacLiammoir, 78, Irish Actor, Scholar and Wit

DUBLIN, March 7 (UPI).—Actor-writer Michael MacLiammoir, 78, who won worldwide acclaim for his portrayal of Oscar Wilde in a one-man show, "The Importance of Being Oscar," died yesterday.

Mr. MacLiammoir, Ireland's premier theatrical personality—a noted wit, linguist, director and designer—was well as prolific writer, had been ill for several months.

Co-founder of Dublin's Gate Theatre with his lifelong collaborator, Hilton Edwards, Mr. MacLiammoir spent much of the last 20 years touring the world in one-man presentations of his own devising.

He followed up the American and European success of his 1960

"Oscar" with one-man programs called "I Must Be Talking to My Friends" and "Talking About Yeats," which he took to five continents.

Mr. MacLiammoir was author of several plays, books—including an autobiography—essays and poetry in both English and Irish.

Born in Cork, Ireland, he made his first stage appearance in London in 1911 at the age of 11. He studied at London's Slade School of Art and spent his early theatrical years as a designer for the Irish Theatre and Dublin Drama League.

His best known play was "Till Met by Moonlight" and he made his New York debut as Larry Doyle in Shaw's "John Bull's Other Island" in 1947. He played Iago in Orson Welles' movie "Othello" two years later.

The French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1973.

Irish Premier Jack Lynch said in tribute that "Ireland has lost a scholar and actor whose activity made us all proud and whose life will live for generations."

Friends said Mr. MacLiammoir died peacefully in his sleep at home, where he returned last week after five months in the hospital.

Walter Whitehill

BOSTON, March 7 (AP).—Historian Walter Whitehill, 72, director from 1946 to 1973 of the Boston Athenaeum, one of the nation's oldest private libraries, died Sunday. He was best known for his book about Boston.

Kaid Ahmed

RABAT, March 7 (AP).—Kaid Ahmed, 56, former Algerian finance minister and secretary-general of the ruling National Liberation Front, has died here, where he was living in exile.

Zbigniew Zaluski

WARSAW, March 7 (Reuters).—Military writer Col. Zbigniew Zaluski, 51, a hardliner on the Polish literary scene, died last night, PAF news agency reported today.

Moscow Defends Subs in Baltic

MOSCOW, March 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that its six nuclear-armed submarines based in the Baltic Sea sailed there openly two years ago and have been suddenly discovered by the Swedish press as part of an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

That, in a commentary by a senior political analyst, Yuri Kornilov, said, "A noisy propaganda campaign is continuing in Sweden concerning the chance discovery in the Baltic of six Soviet submarines armed with nuclear weapons."

The press agency held the submarines "called through the Big Bear Strait absolutely openly, on the surface, and two years ago. Throughout this time this fact failed to attract anyone's attention but now attempts are being made to turn it almost into a sensation."

Princeton Professor New Caltech President

PASADENA, Calif., March 7 (UPI).—Dr. Marvin Goldberger, a professor at Princeton University and a widely-respected theoretical physicist, will become the president of the California Institute of Technology, the Caltech announced yesterday.

He succeeds Dr. Harold Brown, who left last year to become the secretary of defense. Dr. Goldberger will assume the presidency on July 1.



WHO WON?—The three candidates currently claiming victory in the highly confused Guatemalan presidential elections are, from left, Col. Alfredo Enrique Peralta Azurdia, Gen. Ricardo Peralta Mendez and Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia.

3d-Place Candidate in Guatemala Demands Recount

GUATEMALA CITY, March 7 (AP).—Three votes cast in Sunday's national election in the capital district are being recounted, but the third man in the presidential race has charged a large-scale fraud and is demanding a recount for the rest of the country.

A tightly guarded recount of the vote in Guatemala City and its environs began last night as incomplete returns from the rest of the country gave Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia, a former president and strong anti-Communist, 171,951 votes; Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia, a moderate, conservative said to have the backing of the military,

169,811, and Gen. Ricardo Peralta Mendez, considered slightly left of center, 118,659. Since the capital district has a sixth of the 1.8 million voters, the recount could change the order of the finish.

Comede Some Fraud

Government supporters and election officials conceded that there had been some vote fraud but contended it was only in connection with the elections Sunday of mayors and local councilmen. Gen. Peralta Mendez, the Christian Democratic party candidate, said at a news conference: "The anomalies were definitely at the national level."

He charged that the vote count was changed by tinkering or taping over numbers, that communications between his party headquarters and outlying districts were blocked and that some of his party workers were ejected from polling stations at gun point.

Meanwhile, unidentified assailants fired on Col. Peralta Azurdia's campaign headquarters today, killing a passerby and wounding two persons.

The Guatemalans voted for president, vice-president, a new congress of 61 members and mayors and council members in 48 cities.

Show Censored by Moscow Authorities

Soviet Avant-Garde Painters Open Exhibition

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, March 7 (NYT).—An officially sanctioned exhibition of works by 30 Soviet avant-garde painters opened today after the authorities banned a score of paintings for ideological reasons.

Some of the artists, who had fought with the censors for the right to show more of their works, said that they had agreed reluctantly to go ahead with the exhibition. "The chance to exhibit everything at all under conditions in our country is something we simply could not afford to refuse," said artist Vladimir Prokhorov.

The opening of the show in the headquarters of the Moscow City Committee of the Graphic Union, not far from downtown Moscow, was mobbed. As a Russian said, after he managed to get in past a cordon of police, "I don't know if I liked it, but I'm thankful to have lived long enough to see the day."

1974 Incident

It was the kind of art that police used bulldozers and dump trucks to scatter at an unofficial outdoor show here in September, 1974. After that embarrassment, official tactics changed and the artists have been tolerated. How much longer they will be seems to be in doubt, however.

What they do would not raise an eyebrow in New York or Paris but is considered spectacular here. The works include a 12-part "Apocalypse" by Vitaly Lintsitsky, which filled a room with Russian Orthodox crosses, brilliantly colored images of Christ, futuristic visions of the Crucifixion and of decay.

There is also an image like a photograph of a bulletin board called "Books," by Nikolai Smirnov, but forbidden books—poems by Osip Mandelstam, who died in a Stalinist prison camp, and booklets of the works of Wladimir Mayakovsky, Marc Chagall and other contemporary Soviet artists that have been banned as anti-socialist or socialist realism.

Mr. Prokhorov's three big Dal-like canvases of tortured decaying flesh include one entitled "Torture."

The crowds who came to the 100-canvases exhibition did not, however, get to see the more difficult attempts to official Soviet Communism.

They included a pastel, pointillist representation of the Virgin with the Christ child's tiny arms around her neck, called "Our Lady of Tenderness," painted by Vladimir Petrov-Gladky, and a brightly lit Nikolai Rumyantsev showing the living among wait-

like visions of the souls of the dead.

Mr. Rumyantsev was allowed to show two works, including a self-portrait in a geometric pattern resembling cobwebs.

"Of course I'm not happy about it," he said. "The other artists would not agree to a walkout over the exclusions, and we all agreed to follow the will of the majority."

The line of about 300 persons that formed behind the police barricades when the show opened was one reason why they agreed to compromise.

Punishment Feared

Mr. Smirnov, whose bulletin-board pictures resemble the 19th-century U.S. ones by John Herber, said that he was afraid the bitter fight over censorship could still lead to punishment.

"They threatened at one point to dissolve the union," Mr. Smirnov said, "and that question is still open."

Mr. Petrov-Gladky, whose wife and younger brother are also exhibiting in the show, said, "They told us they might reorganize the union or kick us out of it. We all expect some unpleasantness to follow."

"They" are the Ministry of Culture and Communist party offi-

ciations. "The union" is the special painters' section of the Moscow City Committee of the Graphic Union that officials set up for avant-garde painters after their unofficial show in 1974 was broken up.

"Parasitism" Risk

Without the union, they could have been forbidden for "parasitism" and arrested to exhibit. With it, they had hoped to receive studio facilities similar to those of the official artists' Union, but they were refused.

Their repeated public showings since 1974, even under difficult conditions, have, however, made these unorthodox artists popular in Moscow. The last show in the union hall attracted thousands of viewers daily. It closed on Jan. 27.

"That, and the artists' obvious willingness to confront the authorities, could provoke an official repression."

"Their art is clearly derivative and narrow when you consider the contemporary movements in Western Europe," an Austrian expert said today. "But an artist who might just be a little count here else can become a king here."

The show is scheduled to continue until March 19.

Challenge to Carter on Shcharansky

Main Accuser in Soviet Trial Reportedly CIA Ex-Volunteer

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 7 (WP).—U.S. officials are concerned that the Soviet Union will attempt to challenge the credibility of President Carter in the case of dissident Anatoli Shcharansky with evidence that Mr. Shcharansky's chief accuser was once a CIA agent.

It was confirmed yesterday that the accuser, Dr. Sanya Lipavsky, worked with the CIA in 1975, volunteering his services. Dr. Lipavsky, later a roommate of Mr. Shcharansky, has charged that Mr. Shcharansky also was a CIA agent.

The first public confirmation that Dr. Lipavsky was linked to the CIA appeared in the current issue of Time magazine.

Although U.S. officials see that as a highly tenuous link to Mr. Shcharansky, it could be used in a Soviet trial to challenge Mr. Carter's statement that Mr. Shcharansky never "had any

known relationship in a subversive way or otherwise with the CIA."

A Shcharansky trial, on charges of treason or espionage, has long been seen not only as a potentially explosive Soviet challenge to the Carter human-rights campaign, but also as dangerous for U.S.-Soviet détente.

Détente is now at a precarious point over U.S. protests about Soviet military involvement in the Ethiopia-Somalia fighting.

Mr. Carter and other top U.S. officials repeatedly have questioned the Soviet Union, privately and publicly, about the political consequences of bringing Mr. Shcharansky to trial.

What is at stake is more than the fact that Mr. Shcharansky is a Soviet computer expert, was one of the leading Jewish activists in the Soviet Union and a major figure in the now-dispersed group of dissidents monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki human-rights accord.

Beyond that, a Shcharansky trial has been seen as a potential U.S. attempt to link together American diplomats, Soviet-born U.S. journalists and the CIA in a wholesale plot. The premise would be that the entire dissident movement in the Soviet Union has been set up and programmed from abroad.

It is not known, U.S. officials emphasize, whether the Soviet Union will decide to risk the international consequences of a dramatic "show trial" of Mr. Shcharansky to voice such sweeping accusations. There are numerous lesser charges of spy and espionage which the Kremlin may employ.

Soviet legal preparations, however, informed sources said, indicate that action is soon to begin against Mr. Shcharansky, arrested last March and held incommunicado in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison.

The Soviet Union was believed to be suspending its move until the completion of the Belgrade conference on European Security and Human Rights, now in its final days.

U.S. Space Aides Briefly Revive Skylab After 4 Years of Silence

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., March 7 (Reuters).—U.S. space officials have made their first contact with the Skylab space station since it became silent four years ago.

The 85-ton Skylab, which has been home to three crews of astronauts, has been dropping in orbit faster than expected and officials want to find out whether it can be boosted into a higher orbit or its debris brought down safely.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Bermuda tracking station sent a signal yesterday to turn on controls in the Skylab's airlock module.

Two minutes of data were received before the control cut out. Transmission signals were picked up later but no data, a spokesman at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., said. Officials said the signals might be intermittent because the Skylab was tumbling in space or because a converter was not working properly.

They will make further efforts over the next two days to contact the space station.

Current predictions suggest the Skylab will re-enter the earth's atmosphere between early summer next year and the second quarter of 1980.

Officials have suggested that astronauts on a space shuttle flight in October, 1979, might be able to rendezvous with the Skylab and attach a propulsion unit to it by remote control. The unit could then either boost it into a higher orbit or direct its entry into the atmosphere so that any debris would come down in a remote area of an ocean.

Polish Dissident Jailed

WARSAW, March 7 (UPI).—A Polish court at Wroclaw sentenced a dissident to a week in jail and fined 15 students for participating in an illegal meeting, the dissident Committee for Social Self-Defense said today.

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International Herald Tribune
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MOVIES

Screen Ballet
Superb With
Baryshnikov

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PALESTINE, March 7 (UPI)—Ballet has again caught the moviegoer's fancy and accounts for the triumph of "The Turning Point" (at the Concord, the Victor Hugo and the Grand Theatre in Paris).

When it presents the great Russian dancer, Mikhail Baryshnikov—sometimes with Leslie Browne as his partner—and with Lucette Aldous and Fernando Buñones in "The Black Swan" and Martin Van Hamel and Clark Tippet in another "Swan Lake" excerpt, this handsome film is superb spectacle. When, however, it ceases to dance and begins to talk, discussing on backstage dilemmas and the private affairs of performers and their relatives, it sinks to soap opera.

Its split personality is obviously due to the producers' reluctance to risk what might be termed a complete "dancal." Several Soviet films have reproduced Bolshoi ballets as full-length features and Balanchine's photographs "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was a thing of beauty. Michael Powell's "Tales of Hoffmann" required no "Broadway Melody" plot as support.

Yet here, once the dancers are off their toes, we are confronted with a behind-the-scenes scenario ripe with the customary banalities. And this is not only intrusion, an unwelcome intermission, for it occupies the lion's share of the footage. In this extensive bridging, Baryshnikov plays only a minor role. Even so, he succeeds in conveying himself as an affable young actor, very probably "a movie find." The principals of the offstage episodes are Anne Bancroft and Shirley MacLaine as squabbling rivals.

Old Resentments. Miss MacLaine, it seems, has quit a promising dancing career for marriage and has spent the last 20 years raising a family and training her daughter to follow in her footsteps.

A famous dance company arrives for a guest visit in the town in which she resides and old regrets and resentments stir in her breast. The star of the touring troupe is her former colleague—Anne Bancroft—whose days as a dancer are drawing to a close. She is still the leading attraction, but she is about to be demoted to choreography.

The reunion of the two women is affectionate at the outset, but their renewed intimacy reveals ancient enmity and—as the daughter twirls into the white spotlight of fame—the relations of the friendly enemies grow increasingly acrimonious. Cathy conversations in the guise of heart-to-heart confidences lead to bitter truth-telling and a battle of slaps and hair-pulling.

"The Turning Point" is to be seen rather than heard, save for its musical score. Its production numbers have lovely radiance and exquisite interpretation, and with them the film soars. The in-between fable of haunting memories and hates is apt to evoke the cry, "On with the dance."

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The scenario itself, having depicted the situation, stagnates and there is no dramatic development. The husband in hiding, who spies on his wife evidently possesses superhuman hearing for from his lair across the square he can catch almost every word in the garden of his home and even listen in on his faithless spouse's boudoir conversations. Learning of his "death," she liberates herself in the sexual sense—and much to his dismay. This preaching of the double standard is as period as the costume. Marcello Mastroianni pulls agonized faces at the multiplying adulteries and Laura Antonelli is the symbol of women's lib in the late Victorian attire. Marco Vicario has pictured the horse-drawn-vehicle era prettily, but his script requires motorization.

It takes courage for a 50-year-old woman ("I'm too old to be about my age") with a highly developed neck to stand in a packed jazz club and recite her own verses, which is what she did for two weeks last month at Ronnie Scott's.

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All alone the party's over
Old man winter was a gracious host
But when you keep praying for
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Antoinette Staley, Mikhail Baryshnikov in "Turning Point."

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At British Weekly

Independent Joins Unpredictable

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON (UPI)—The New Statesman, an influential liberal-left weekly noted for its elegant political and literary essays, has chosen an ink-stained investigative journalist as its new editor.

He is Bruce Page, 41, a graduate of Melbourne High School in Australia and former chief of the Sunday Times's much-admired Insight team. Page was a surprise selection of the New Statesman board, which has usually preferred products of Britain's public schools.

He succeeds Anthony Howard, 44, who has resigned after five years at the magazine's helm and who is now expected to land a key post in Fleet Street.

The New Statesman occupies a unique place in shaping British political thinking, far more important than its circulation of 40,000 suggests.

Its readership includes virtually every Labor MP and many Tories, most of the highly inked newspaper world, academics and students. It has traditionally boasted a distinguished literary and arts section as well as political commentary.

Started by Webb

The weekly was started 65 years ago by Sidney and Beatrice Webb and has included George Bernard Shaw and John Maynard Keynes among its directors. It has typically followed an independent left course that has by turns irritated and delighted every wing of the Labor party.

Under Page, an independent journalist who left the Sunday Times after a row with editor

The Guardian.
Bruce Page
... Investigative.

Harold Evans over the treatment of a foreign correspondent, the weekly is likely to become even less predictable.

Page was a surprise choice on two counts. The board overruled the recommendation of the New Statesman staff, who had voted for James Fenton, 29, the paper's political commentator. In addition, Page is more of a hard-nosed reporter than a polished intellectual, the ruling characteristic of past New Statesman editors.

The board evidently chose him hoping that he will restore the 90,000 circulation that the weekly once enjoyed. Page made clear

that he would put his investigative experience to work at the magazine, saying, "I hope to crack some stories."

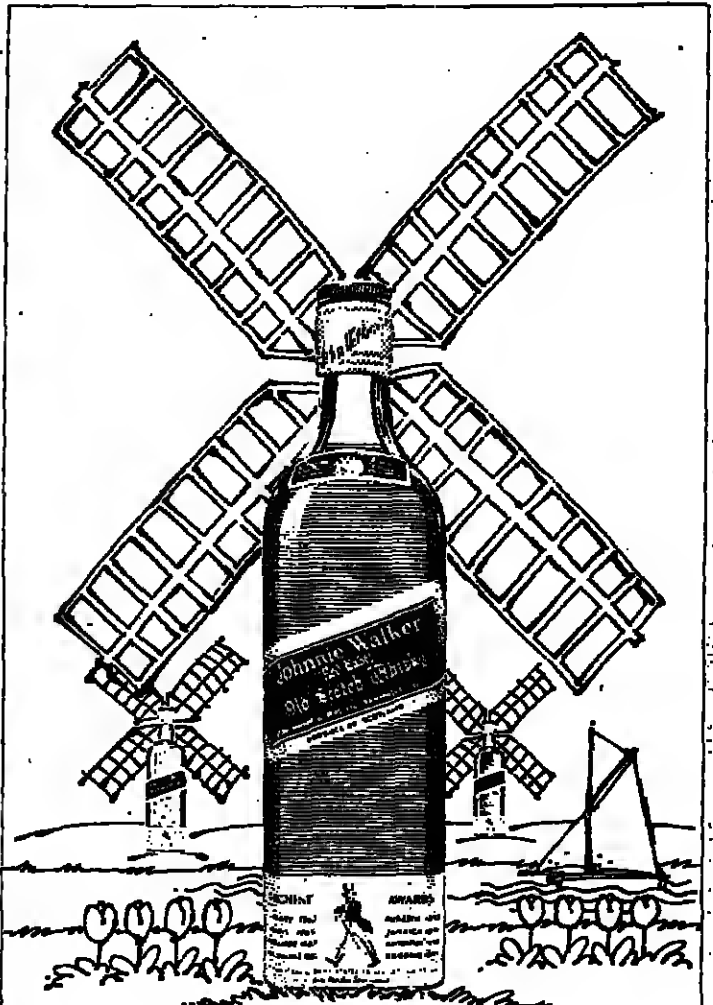
"The press lives by disclosure," he said, "and I'd like to break three or four big ones each year. I'd like to cause trouble for the fat and wealthy of this world."

As head of the Sunday Times Insight crew, Page developed a style of systematic, group inquiry that became a model for many U.S. papers. Among the team's coups was the exposure of a manufacturer's 12-year delay in compensation for the limbless victims of the drug Thalidomide.

The paper fought a notable battle in the courts to print its stories. After they appeared, the manufacturer paid up promptly and at five times the amount it had earlier offered.

Page grew up in Australia, which puts him even further outside the tradition of New Statesman editors. Howard and his predecessors, Richard Crossman, Paul Johnson, John Freeman and Kingsley Martin, were all products of elite British private schools and typically went to either Oxford or Cambridge.

Australians occupy an outsized position in Fleet Street, both as publishers, like Rupert Murdoch of the Sun (and the New York Post), and as writers, like Clive James of the Observer, who has just won the Critic of the Year award. Press commentators have seen a parallel here with the disproportionate number of Irish and Jewish bylines in leading U.S. papers. Like them, Australians are of but not necessarily in the society, aware of its workings but able to stand somewhat outside it.



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The Tito Question Mark

For more than a quarter of a century, Josip Broz Tito has been a major force in the world. Now, the last of a generation that shaped or mauled the world on a colossal scale, he is a question mark. And while the positive effects of his median position between the great power masses of the world will not be lost on Washington during his visit there, the question still will loom largest.

The query does not concern what Tito himself stands for so much as what will happen when the 83-year-old man joins Roosevelt and Churchill, Hitler and Mussolini, Stalin and Mao. Tito made a nation—modern Yugoslavia—on lines that do not quite duplicate those of any other state. It was no mean feat. A country that had been devastated in two world wars, was ripped apart by ideological and ethnic differences, avoided succumbing to pressure from either East or West and became, however disputed, a political and economic fact.

How much of this was the result of an idea, that Tito inspired in his assorted peoples; how much was it Tito himself, father-

figure for a national family? The problem is not a new one. The Soviet Union confronts it every time a leader dies or is suppressed. The Chinese know it, with Mao gone. Even the French, for all their political experience, are still wrestling with the aftermath of Charles de Gaulle. But in Yugoslavia there are special problems: the Soviet Union, which wants to re-absorb the country; the Croats, who want to be disabsorbed.

Between those two, the nation of Sarajevo might once again trigger a disastrous conflict—disastrous to itself and to a continent. Yugoslavia is Eurocommunist economically; it does not match its Western neighbors in civil rights or in methods of transmitting power. It now serves a useful international purpose as middleman in many conflicts and it is strategically important with respect to Austria and Italy, to say nothing of Greece and the whole Mediterranean basin.

Tito will doubtless have much that is useful to impart to President Carter about the Middle East and the Horn of Africa and the Third World generally. But what the world most wants to know is his testament, his executors, his creditors and debtors.

How Big Is Israel?

The Carter administration believes that President Sadat will sign a peace treaty with Israel provided that Israel holds out the promise of similar terms to its other neighbors—territory in exchange for peace and security. Washington reckons that this would satisfy the Egyptian leader's need to obtain something for all the Arab parties; he would then feel free to proceed with what amounts to a separate settlement while urging Jordan and Syria to negotiate on the same basis whenever they choose.

These U.S. calculations could be wrong. But they arise from a fair reading of Sadat's predicament. They could be tested without damage to Israel's security, as judged by Israel's former leaders and several in the present Cabinet. Yet Prime Minister Begin seems to shrink from the test, risking instead a further erosion of support in the United States. The impression is spreading that Begin, contrary to his predecessors, is hiding out not just for guarantees of security but for unrelated claims on territory.

Considerable tension is therefore building up around Begin's visit to President Carter next week. To relieve it, the Israeli leader seems to be planning some new concessions to U.S. sensibilities. There are encouraging signs that he will halt the creation of civilian settlements in the disputed West Bank. And if given more planes than Carter first proposed, Begin may even acquiesce in the simultaneous sale of jet fighters to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. But the idea that he is the occupier rather than liberator of the West Bank—Judea and Samaria, he calls it—seems to stick in his throat.

The Israelis contend, with good reason, that they have gone very far to reciprocate Sadat's recognition of their legitimacy in the Middle East. They have acknowledged Egypt's sovereignty over the entire Sinai and will return it, in stages, subject to security arrangements at sensitive points. They have also recognized Sadat's need to gain something for his fellow Arabs; they offer a declaration that Palestinians in the West Bank shall have, if not "self-determination," then a voice "in determining" their future. And without conceding Jordan's sovereignty over any portion of the West Bank, they offer to discuss territorial arrangements if only King Hussein joins the talks. These offers are not insignificant, as some have charged. Indeed, they have caused Begin some difficulty on his domestic right flank.

But Sadat wants and probably needs more before he will agree to make his own treaty. He has sought a commitment that Israel will eventually withdraw to the prewar lines of 1947 to meet his obligation to the Arabs who condemned his solo diplomacy. The Israelis maintain that they cannot return

to those lines on their eastern front and that Hussein cannot have his sovereignty defined there before he negotiates.

After his recent talks with Sadat, Carter concluded that the Egyptian would settle for a much looser formulation which, in fact, all previous Israeli governments had accepted. He thinks it would suffice for Israel to reassert that the territory-for-peace formula of UN Resolution 242, adopted after the 1967 war, applies on every front and so remains the basis for negotiations with Jordan and Syria as well as with Egypt. The Arabs always argued that Resolution 242 meant withdrawal from all territory; the Americans said most; the Israelis said some. Only Begin argued that on the West Bank it might mean none; he seems to mean it still.

There is a technical basis for the Begin position: No nation has an unambiguous claim to sovereignty in the West Bank. But it is a position of historical bad faith and tactical folly.

No one expects an Israeli military withdrawal from the West Bank strongpoints in the foreseeable future. Hardly anyone denies that Israel requires some alterations in the precarious 1967 lines before they could become borders. Even Sadat envisions a five-year interim agreement, leaving the frontiers to be determined and the Israeli Army in effective command of the entire region. This hope is that coexistence could evolve there toward a final settlement; nothing could be settled without Israel's agreement. The issue is whether eventually, given peace and security guarantees, Israel would yield most of the West Bank to an Arab sovereignty or whether it would go on claiming total or joint ownership.

The irony here is that by failing to uphold Resolution 242 in the West Bank, Israel would be surrendering its other, hard-won principles. The resolution requires Israel to negotiate with only those Arabs who abandon all belligerency and claims on its territory—and not with the Palestine Liberation Organization and others who still deny its legitimacy.

It seems incomprehensible that the dream of permanent rule in Judea and Samaria should take precedence over a historic opportunity to make a true peace with Israel's foremost adversary, to gain the recognition of the more conservative, most important Arab nations and to secure a protective U.S. influence throughout the area. U.S. affection for Israel runs very deep and the U.S. commitment to the defense of Israel's homeland remains secure. But Israel's friends in the United States owe it a timely warning of the disenchantment that could flow from Begin's present stance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Gas of Pure Communism

Soviet ideologues have been working for 60 years on a new breed of human nature, called the new Soviet man. The promised species can evolve only in a Soviet socialist environment where no one, including government, exploits anyone else. The end product will be selflessly devoted to the common good, making possible the attainment of pure Communism. An impossible dream, we thought until last week. But now, we must admit, the Russians are getting somewhere.

The psychological scoop of the century was buried deep in the dispatches from Moscow about how the Soviet Union had quadrupled the price of coffee and doubled the price of gasoline. The coffee was priced beyond the reach of Soviet consumers, the

government announced capitalistically, to conserve on foreign exchange. And gasoline prices were raised because of the growing cost and difficulty of developing remote oil fields in Siberia.

But then the chairman of the state committee on prices, Nikolai Glushkov, added the remarkable disclosure that the auto fuel increase was also inspired by popular demand. Thousands of Soviet drivers, he reported, had complained that the old price was too low in comparison with the rest of the world.

There you have it: pure Communism and premium gas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

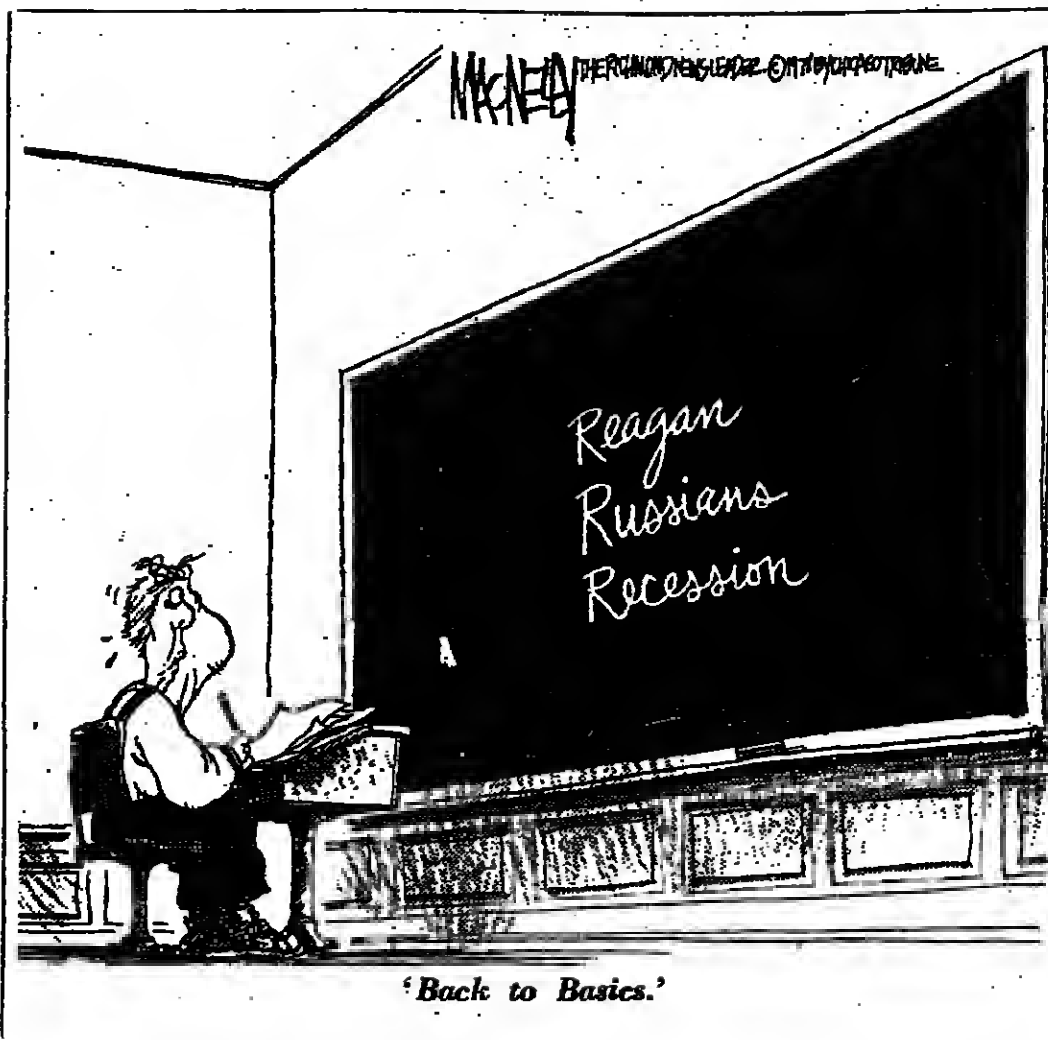
March 8, 1903

BERLIN.—Automobiles in the army is making more rapid strides in Germany than in France—as far as appropriations are concerned, at any rate—a state of things which is humiliating to the French automobilists who are especially interested in this branch of the new locomotion and traction. It is certain that Germany is going all out to become one of the leading automobile countries of the world.

Fifty Years Ago

March 8, 1928

WASHINGTON.—The bituminous coal industry is in the worst demoralized state ever known, involving intense suffering to the workers, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, told the Senate coal probe committee today. The committee this morning began its inquiry into the present bituminous coal strike. "The mine owners are engaged in a violent struggle to break the union," Mr. Lewis said.



U.S. Policy Dispute on Africa

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The differences which have emerged among top administration officials on how to deal with the Kremlin may have been "vastly exaggerated," as some of them contend, but they are nevertheless real.

President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski believes that unless the Kremlin checks the Soviet surge into Africa, the threat of "linkage" should be used to make it clear that both the present negotiation and the future ratification of a strategic arms agreement could be endangered. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance believes that no such threat should be used. President Carter says that the United States will not initiate the use of linkage, but explains that the Soviet conduct in Africa may cause Congress to refuse to ratify a SALT agreement—though he does not go as far as Brzezinski in saying that the current negotiations, too, may be affected.

All three agree that regardless of whether Washington brings in linkage or not, the militant Soviet posture in Africa may in the end harm SALT. They know that it could revive among the U.S. people the distrust of the Soviet Union which would make it difficult to achieve the kind of SALT agreement, with its inevitable compromises and concessions, that would be acceptable to both sides. But the premise on which much of this argument between conflicting factions is based is wrong—and they are factions now, with the bureaucratic and political communities in Washington taking up sides, sometimes quite fiercely, leading to this "vast exaggeration" of the differences which the principals deplore.

Wrong Premise

The premise is wrong, because the Kremlin's interest in SALT is no longer strong enough to give Washington the leverage it once had. In the past Brzezinski often maintained, correctly, that the Kremlin wanted SALT more than Washington did. Whether Moscow really needed it more was another question—but for its own political reasons it wanted it, and badly at that. In some ways Moscow's desire for SALT could be compared with its wish for trade and credits from the United States. It did want them badly, but when the political price proved too high, its desire cooled off, and it is now prepared to pay much less for it, in political terms, than it was once willing to pay.

The turning point on that issue coincided in Moscow with the illness and political weakness of Leonid Brezhnev, who could no longer muster the Politburo votes for some of the concessions to the United States which he might have been willing to make. He then went on to recover his physical health and political strength—only to show, in recent months, a decline which must have once again affected his decisive role in the policy-making process.

Brezhnev's personal commitment to SALT, his association with it for a number of years, his vision of it as a monument to his period in office, are beyond doubt. His ability to make that vision come true at a time when his political control is less than complete, when contending factions in Moscow are thinking ahead to a future without Brezhnev, must be seriously in question.

Provocation

This is only one of a number of reasons why the Kremlin may no longer want SALT as badly as it once did. It may also have persuaded itself—as have some SALT supporters in the United States—that for technical and strategic reasons, an arms control agreement is no longer as vitally necessary as it was in the past. Some experts on arms control have long argued that the security of both countries could be ensured by each doing what it thought was necessary for its own defense, while seeking not to provoke the other—because it would indeed be in the interest

of each not to provoke the other. Their argument leaves many questions unanswered, but it has serious attractions to the military-industrial complex in both countries. Since the Russians are usually several years behind the Americans in their thinking on arms control, some of the Kremlin leaders and experts appear just now to be reaching the point in their thinking on this issue which began to emerge in the United States several years ago.

But if Brezhnev may be wrong about the SALT-Africa linkage, he is certainly right about the seriousness of the Soviet threat in the Horn of Africa, and about the need to do something about it. Whether the Russians have a grand design for Africa, as was argued in last week's column (Herald, March 2), or are merely hunting deeper and deeper into the continent, driven by the irresistible opportunities for gain and for mischief offered by the unsettled state of Africa, is immaterial. The threatening progression from Angola, where they used only the Cubans, to Ethiopia, where Soviet soldiers and huge arms supplies are arriving at a dizzy rate, the invasion of the Ethiopian government, is self-evident.

The Kremlin is establishing a pattern, and a principle, which would make a further progression possible; and enable it to intervene on the side of the Rhodesian guerrillas, without the invitation of a government. When the Rhodesian struggle spreads to South Africa proper, as it is almost certain to do, sooner or later, the Kremlin would have even stronger reasons of its own for entering the fray.

The existence of a properly constituted Communist party in Africa, the presence of an urban proletariat, the temptation to control the gold and uranium and the highly developed industrial assets of South Africa, its role as the political and strategic keystone of the continent—all these would provide ideological and material arguments for the activist faction in the Kremlin. It would want to take the progression and pattern established in the earlier Soviet interventions, in the absence of effective U.S. counter-action, to its natural conclusion in South Africa.

That is why the White House must find a way to stop the Russians before it is too late—and this goes not just for Brzezinski, whose natural inclination is in that direction anyway. It goes also for Vance, whose talents—admirably suited and necessary as they are to the development of a long-term foreign policy—should be brought to bear more forcefully on a crisis which may yet come to interfere with the unfolding of the policy he favors.

And it goes, most of all, for President Carter. He has placed Brzezinski to act as his spearhead in the matter of linkage. But Carter may find that both the domestic and international fallout from Soviet actions in Africa may do serious damage to some of his own plans—including any plans he may have for the presidential election campaign whose primaries will start in less than two years.

Paraguay Formula

I was interested to read the letter (Herald, Feb. 23) from D. F. Ehrlich, showing a somewhat simplified method for converting degrees F to degrees C, and vice versa. One notes, however, that the method shown still requires the user to remember the subtraction of 32 when converting from F to C, and the addition of 32 when performing the reverse.

Some years ago while traveling in the interior of Paraguay, I encountered an aged man who taught me the following conversion technique that he learned in his youth. Here is his method:

Step 1. Add 40.
Step 2. Double the result and subtract 10 per cent (C to F), or halve the result and add 10 per cent (F to C).
Step 3. Subtract 40.
For example, to convert 100 degrees C to F:
1. $100 + 40 = 140$.
2. $(140 \times 2) - 10 \text{ per cent} = 268$.
3. $268 - 40 = 228$.
Alternatively, to convert 32 F to C:
1. $32 + 40 = 72$.
2. $(72 \text{ divided by } 2) + 10 \text{ per cent} = 38.8$.
3. $38.8 - 40 = -1.2$.

As with methods previously published, a slight error is introduced in the conversion to degrees C, but again, it is likely to be unimportant. In fact, following the discovery of this technique, we used it exclusively during the remainder of our travels.

E. J. CARTER

Le Pecq, France.

Hungarian Dissent

Re "Romanians Crack Down on Hungarian Dissent" by Michael Dobbs (Herald, March 2).
The Hungarian minority problem reflects the power struggle going on in Moscow. Therefore Karolyi Kiraly had the backing of 18 prominent Romanian Communists including Ion Gheorghe Maurer. When Brezhnev replaced Khrushchev, he based his policy for nationalities on the experience acquired as first secretary of the Soviet Moldavian republic (Romanian Bessarabia). In order to strengthen the Soviet regime he replaced Khrushchev's more liberal policy towards nationalities

with a policy intended to melt various "national" and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union into "one historical community, the Soviet people."

These principles were proclaimed at the 24th congress of the Soviet Communist party in 1974 but failed to be drafted in the Soviet constitution of October, 1977, due to strong opposition inside the Soviet Politburo.

The Communist leadership of Romania has always relied upon the Kremlin hardliners. Dej, former secretary of the Romanian Communist party, opposed Khrushchev in 1954 and was backed by those who later ousted the Soviet leader. The present leaders in Bucharest continue to force on Romanians the policy of the Kremlin hardliners in all fields—including the minorities.

Now that the Khrushchevites prepare a comeback in Moscow, they support Kadar, brought to power in Hungary by Khrushchev, and also all those who in Central Europe oppose hardliners and their Stalinist policy.

M. KORNE
Ville d'Avray, France.

'Right Side'

We keep reading disturbing hints that Somalia is asking the West for military assistance, and that we may give it to them, if Zigniew Brzezinski has his way. It seems clear that Somalia started the war with Ethiopia, first by asking rebels within Ethiopian territory, and later by declaring war on Ethiopia, when Ethiopia tried to reassert control over its own territory, with help from the Russians and Cubans.

For once the Russians seem to be on the right side. Why not leave them alone?

LOUIS CHRISTIAN
Singapore.

Adding to Bella

One's first reaction to a column as essentially vicious and slanderous as George Will's offering on Bella Abzug (Herald, Feb. 21) is indignation and repulsion. It is not that Mrs. Abzug's statements are, for example, Stalinist Russia (it accurately quoted) are attractive, for they certainly are not. Rather, it is that Will manages to paint an unbalanced, entirely

Anthony Sampson

From London:

...the British, too, were caught up in the ambiguities of war and were capable of moral betrayals. The realization is deeply disturbing.

LONDON.—The British have been accustomed, whenever things have gone badly over the past 30 years, to look back on World War II as a source of reassurance and comfort, as the time when goodies were goodies and baddies were baddies. Unlike other Europeans, they have seen the war years as a time of moral certainties, compared to all the humiliations and compromises ever since. Only now are facts beginning to emerge showing that the British, too, were caught up in the ambiguities of war and were capable of moral betrayals. The realization is deeply disturbing.

The latest catalyst for this reappraisal has been the new book, called "Victims of Yalta," by Count Nikolai Tolstoy, 42, a schoolteacher in Britain who is a relative of the great novelist. Tolstoy describes with scholarly detail the appalling story of how over 2 million Russians were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union, under the agreement with Stalin at Yalta, to be executed, deported to Siberia, or kept in slave labor camps.

The main outlines had already been revealed four years ago by Lord Bethell in "The Last Secret," and the allied betrayal of Russian exiles was a preoccupation of Solzhenitsyn in the "Gulag Archipelago." But Tolstoy has been able to provide—with the help of documents from the Foreign Office files, recently released under Britain's "30 year rule"—a much fuller account of the trickery, brutality and cynicism with which the British forced Russians to be sent back from Western Europe to the Soviet Union. Thousands were removed from Britain itself, many of them desperately trying to commit suicide rather than face Stalin's vengeance.

Ugly Story

Up till now this ugly story has been presented as a necessary bargain with Stalin, as part of the price of his cooperation elsewhere, including the release of British prisoners in Germany, overthrown by the Russians. But the most worrying part of Tolstoy's book is his demonstration that the repatriations went far beyond what Stalin expected, or insisted on, and that many could have been—and a few even were—avoided by compassionate officers.

The British diplomats' memos, written in icy legalistic prose, show that they insisted on deporting the Russians at all costs, well

knowing their fate; and that they were determined to conceal these events from the British public and the press, to the extent of trying to suppress the coroners' reports on Russian suicides.

Several of the diplomats most closely involved later rose to top positions—one to become head of the Foreign Office, one an ambassador to Washington.

These scenes have now come back to haunt the British conscience, and their effect on many persons 30 years later has been powerful as Conservative neighbors of ours said that she could not sleep from imagining them. Nor is it surprising, for apart from their hatred of brutality, the British have always prided themselves on being able to maintain a rugged independence and to obey their own moral codes; not for them the blind obedience of German officials. And here are these very respectable British diplomats arranging, unquestioningly and secretly, for Soviet soldiers to be shabby and tricked into the ships taking them to their deaths.

Ghostly Silence

Nor has the official reaction to these disclosures been reassuring. Two weeks ago the Times of London in a powerful editorial, called for a commission of enquiry; the foreign secretary, David Owen, replied that it was not necessary since many of the diplomats concerned, mostly still living, could state their own case. But since then there has been a ghostly silence; and it can only be assumed that they have no reply to Tolstoy's accusations.

But to pursue scapegoats is never very helpful; for it is the whole climate of officialdom, preoccupied by administrative convenience and a scornful of public morality, which stands condemned. And behind the acute sense of shame at official behavior lies a more deeply embarrassing reminder; that at the time of Yalta, in 1945, many British were very respectful and trusting of Stalin, including many Conservatives, and none more so than the foreign secretary, Sir Anthony Eden. It was Eden's admiration of Stalin—ever since they first met in the 1930s—which dictated the ruthless obedience to his wishes that permeated through the Foreign Office.

This is the real skeleton in Britain's historical closet—the old wartime love-affair with Stalin. And though the facts are perfectly well known, the closet has been kept closed. Those extraordinary turnabouts when Britain changed enemies, first welcoming Stalin in 1941 then turning against him between 1945 and 1947, remain less remembered, because most embarrassing, episodes. If, remember as an undergraduate at Oxford in 1948, watching a movie, made in 1945, depicting Laurence Olivier as a heroic Russian volunteer in wartime London. It seems to belong already to a previous century, and it was a devastating reminder of how abruptly loyalties can be switched.

New Revelations

The British still prefer to read the kind of history that reassures them; in the last month one Sunday paper has been serializing Goebbels' diaries, and another book about how British scientists won the war, while no paper has serialized the victims of Yalta. But Tolstoy's new revelations, with the political row that has followed, may yet be the beginning of a more balanced and less sanctimonious British attitude towards European contemporary history.

If we can face up to the fact that all nations are vulnerable to waves of amnesia and self-deception; that war produces cynicism and opportunism on every side; that all officials are likely to be callous and overzealous; then perhaps the way is open to a more understanding relationship with contemporary Germany or Italy, and to the ending of Britain's nostalgic attitude to the war which has served to deflect it from thinking about the present and the future.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1978

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Financing Snags U.S. Airbus Deal

By Richard Witkin
NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Negotiations for a \$500-million sale of European-built Airbus jets to Eastern Air Lines, already snagged as technical problems, have been further hampered by emerging conflicts over financial terms, according to officials of both sides.

Representatives of Eastern and Airbus Industries, the French-West German-Spanish consortium that builds the twin-jet A300

planes, encountered several snags in negotiating sessions a week or more ago, according to the officials.

Eastern's latest demands are being addressed by the consortium's top command in Paris and by its banks. Counter-proposals to Eastern are to be taken up in new talks at Eastern's Miami headquarters on Friday.

It was not precisely known what were the conflicts that emerged in the recent round of negotiations. Speculation has

centered on the unit price for the aircraft and the terms under which European bankers would finance both the primary sale and the taking over of 10 Lockheed, 1-1011 jets for which the new aircraft would be substituted.

The Airbus talks are commanding interest in the aviation world. Success for the European consortium would signal a breakthrough into the U.S. market at a time when billions of dollars of new plane orders are expected, soon as airlines begin replacing aging fleets for the 1980s.

The technical hangup involves weight restrictions imposed on the Airbus at LaGuardia Airport in New York, a key location for Eastern. The European jet has a narrower wheel base which experts top great a pressure on the airport's runways at certain pre-scheduled sections of runway in New York's East River.

Eventually, it is hoped, a solution for the weight issue can be found. The difficulty is that Eastern probably will have to make up its mind on the A300 purchase in the next few weeks since its current arrangement with Airbus expires June 1.

Consequently, Eastern wants a clause in a purchase contract that would conceivably allow it to cancel any A300 order if the weight difference were not straightened out by Dec. 15.

Eastern's chairman, Frank Borman, initially had set a target date of last Wednesday for getting all the data he needed to make up his mind. A "yes" on his part then would have to be endorsed by his board of directors, which meets March 21, and by his leading banks, which meet April 6.

Japan Aides See Threat To Growth as Yen Rises

By Andrew H. Malcolm
TOKYO, March 7 (NYT).—Japanese government, business and financial leaders expressed mounting concern here today that this week's record value of the yen—336 to the dollar—posed an increasing threat to the economic growth targets to which Premier Takeo Fukuda has committed his government.

Yesterday the yen, which one year ago stood at 243.10 to the dollar, closed at 335.20 after hectic trading that totaled \$225 million. Today's trading was much more calm with spot dealings totaling \$386 million. But the yen generally held its new higher value, closing at 335.85. No one here would be too surprised to see it go to 350 very soon.

Shortly after the market opened this morning, Mr. Fukuda ordered his two top financial officials—Finance Minister Tetsuo Miyazawa and Eiichi Miyazawa, director of the Economic Planning Agency—to begin urgent studies on how to counter the yen's continued appreciation and minimize its domestic impact.

The present public criticism of Mr. Fukuda's political and economic leadership could provide the necessary opening for Masayoshi Ohira, the party's secretary-general, to challenge the 73-year-old Mr. Fukuda for the party leadership, and thus the prime minister's job.

Mr. Fukuda's problems stem from Japan's economic growth, which has been brisk in certain export areas, such as cars and electronic appliances, but substantially sluggish in most others, especially those dependent on the conservative Japanese consumer. In an effort to stimulate Japan's economy, the world's third largest, the Premier has launched a variety of stimulation steps, so far with little apparent effect.

The continuing rise in the value of the yen, which makes Japanese products more expensive overseas, seems to seriously jeopardize the goal of a 7-per-cent annual growth rate which even optimists admitted would be difficult to achieve with a stable yen. It is also expected to have a depressing psychological effect on Japanese businessmen, who have seen the number of corporate bankruptcies climb past the 1,500 mark per month.

Few bankers see an end to the

yen's growing strength. Privately, some have predicted the yen may go to 350 or even 375 to the dollar. "The basic trends haven't changed at all," said one foreign exchange dealer. "The U.S. deficit is still as bad. Japanese government spending is not enough and there's a big lag anyway. And Japanese imports won't move up significantly for at least a half year."

Economists had seen glimmers of expansion in a few recent statistics which, among other things, showed a slowing of the decline in capital investments. To help spur this improvement, a new reduction in the central bank discount rate was widely expected for late this month or early April. But given the yen's upward movement this week, the cut from 4.5 per cent, a new postwar low, is likely to come much sooner, possibly next week.

Dollar's Drop to Continue Some Time, Economist Says

BRUSSELS, March 7 (Reuters).—The dollar may well decline further before it recovers, since the U.S. economy is faced with too many uncertainties, Rimmer de Vries, Morgan Guaranty Trust's senior economist, said here today.

He told a Conference Board briefing on the future of the dollar that since a reduction of U.S. policy and performance will take time, the coming months may continue to be very difficult for exchange markets and involve currency relationships that appear inappropriate from a fundamental, long-term viewpoint.

He said it is hard to see any substantial recovery of the dollar in the short term, adding that the deutsche mark and yen are likely to chart further gains in the coming months.

He said the United States needs to narrow inflationary differentials with other industrial countries, and to increase its share of world exports.

On the inflation front, U.S. manufacturers' prices are projected to rise 7 per cent this year as against 1 to 2 per cent for West Germany and Japan, he said.

He said that cutting the U.S. rising inflation rate is a must if the dollar is to be stabilized. Although this could reduce the U.S. growth rate in the short term, it would provide a better basis for a more sustained recovery later, he said.

A new U.S. energy policy, though vital and necessary, will not be sufficient to reduce the current-account deficit, he added, saying that more must be exported to pay for oil imports.

Former U.S. Treasury Secretary

Dollar Eases Against Mark

LONDON, March 7 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell against the deutsche mark today, eased against sterling but managed to gain slightly against the Swiss franc as that country's near complete ban on securities purchases by foreigners begins to take effect.

The dollar, which traded as high as 2.0770 DM, finished the day at 2.0770 DM, down from 2.0775 DM yesterday. Some dealers described the dollar's descent as a resumption of the currency's general downward trend.

However, the dollar firmed slightly to 1.9745 Swiss francs from 1.9725 francs yesterday as Switzerland's capital controls affected rates, according to some dealers.

The dollar was unchanged against the French franc at 4.7125 francs but sterling edged up to \$1.9374 from \$1.9365.

In trading overnight, the dollar rose to 235.87 yen from a record low set yesterday of 235.17 yen but eased again in Europe to finish at 235.50 yen. The Bank of Japan apparently did not intervene in Asian trading after its purchases yesterday of about \$450 million.

The Bundesbank bought a token \$45 million at the afternoon fixing in Frankfurt when the dollar was put at 2.0550 DM, dealers said, adding that the German central bank did not seem to be very active otherwise.

At a Conference Board seminar in Brussels, Rimmer de Vries, an economist and vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust, predicted that the dollar might decline to a level of 1.75 to 1.80 DM by the end of the year.

Dealers said this prediction may have had some influence on today's market since Morgan Guaranty has been one of the most accurate banks in forecasting foreign exchange rates.

Another speaker at the seminar, Charles Cooper, manager of energy policy of Exxon, said that heavy U.S. dependency on oil imports would continue for at least another two to three years.

The Canadian dollar fell to 68.82 U.S. cents from 69.27 cents but dealers said they were unaware of any reason for the decline.

The price of gold rose to a 4-year high at \$187.00 from \$184.88 yesterday, reflecting a diversion of funds from the Swiss franc, political uncertainties in France and the pervasive weakness of the dollar.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Japanese to Start Brazil Project**

The Japanese government has decided to start a joint Brazilian-Japanese aluminum project on schedule, despite serious problems faced by Japanese smelters as a result of a prolonged recession. Toshiro Komoto, Minister of International Trade and Industry, says that if difficult problems arise in implementing the project, the government will discuss the matter with the smelters and give them whatever aid may be necessary. The project calls for construction of a 300,000-ton capacity aluminum smelter and an 800,000-ton capacity alumina plant by 1981 at an estimated cost of 400 billion yen (about \$1.7 billion). Some 32 companies (aluminum product users), including five aluminum smelters, have set up an investment company—Nippon Amazon Aluminum Co.—which will develop the project along with the governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund as well as Brazil's state-owned Cia. Vale do Rio Doce.

Schering to Cut Dividend

Schering, the West German chemicals and pharmaceutical firm, says it will cut its 1977 dividend as a result of lower net profit and operating earnings. The company did not disclose what it plans to recommend as a dividend. In 1976, it paid out 10 deutsche marks per share. Group sales of Schering rose 8.8 per cent to 2.13 billion DM from 1.98 billion DM in 1976. Due to recent developments on the foreign exchange market, Schering says it is not making any prognosis for 1978. Capital spending in the cur-

rent year is expected to be about the same as in 1977 at 106 million DM.

Goodyear to Cut U.K. Workforce

Goodyear Tire & Rubber plans to cut the workforce by 300 to 400 persons at its U.K. plant in Wolverhampton which now employs 5,500 workers. The U.K. firm had a net loss last year of \$462,000 on sales of \$187.6 million. In 1976 the company reported a profit of \$273,000 on sales of \$159 million. Goodyear says it hopes the cuts in the workforce could be carried out on a "purely voluntary" basis. Industry sources say other U.K.-based tire manufacturers may also have to make similar workforce reductions resulting from stagnation of the car industry. Production in the past three years has been running at about only 1.3 million passenger cars a year, about half a million below the peak output of 1.9 million cars assembled in 1972.

AT&T to Raise \$2 Billion in 1978

American Telephone & Telegraph chairman John Debutis says the Bell System subsidiaries will raise an estimated \$2 billion to \$3 billion in money markets this year. Total capital spending of the system is now estimated at \$12.8 billion, up \$300 million from the estimate one month ago. Overall, AT&T expects "another good year" he says. For the three months ended Feb. 28, the Bell System added telephones at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.8 million, surpassing last year's record of 5.4 million.

Failure Would Hit Puerto Rico**U.S. Oil Firm Seeks Court Protection**

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP-DJ).—If Commonwealth Oil Refining, which has filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy law, collapses, its failure would have a severe impact on its business partners and shareholders, as well as the ailing Puerto Rican economy.

Commonwealth, one of the nation's largest oil companies, is Puerto Rico's largest private business.

The company lists total assets of \$640.52. Its liabilities are \$692.93, plus 14,995,831 of \$1-par common shares outstanding. Among the liabilities are \$223.16 million of secured debt, \$17.86 million of debt securities and of "other" liabilities.

A listing of major lenders, included in the company's proxy statement July 8, 1977, for the annual shareholders' meeting, showed the company owes \$170 million to its nine-bank lending group led by Citibank, including \$27 million of short-term notes, \$120 million of long-term notes and \$22 million of revolving short-term notes. Tesoro Petroleum, which owns 37 per cent of Commonwealth's common stock, was owed \$64 million, including \$14 million of short-term notes and \$50 million of subordinated long-term notes.

New York Life Insurance holds about \$14 million of Commonwealth's 6 1/4-per-cent notes.

Paris Trade Gap With W. Germany Narrows in Year

PARIS, March 7 (AP-DJ).—France's trade deficit with West Germany narrowed to 10.7 billion francs last year from a deficit of 13.1 billion in 1976. Figures released by the French-German Chamber of Commerce show the 1977 deficit accounted for practically all of France's overall deficit of 11.07 billion francs.

French imports from Germany rose 8.3 per cent last year to 64.1 billion francs, while French exports to Germany increased 15.7 per cent to 74.8 billion francs.

Principal French imports included machinery, motor vehicles, steel, electrical equipment and precision and optical instruments.

Main French exports included motor vehicles, machinery, steel, electrical equipment, and plastic material.

The slowdown of German sales to France is attributed to the stagnation in demand for capital goods linked to slower economic growth and the upcoming elections, and to the appreciation of the deutsche mark which affected consumer goods, the chamber said.

U.S. Failing to Hit Oil Storage Target

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. government's plan to store large amounts of oil as insurance against future oil embargoes is failing substantially behind its 1978 goals.

The Energy Department said it expects to have 125 million to 150 million barrels of oil in underground storage by year-end, compared with a goal of 250 million barrels. A spokesman said the lag reflects a combination of optimistic goals and delays in construction of pipelines and other facilities.

Technical Rally Boosts NYSE Stock Prices

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices posted moderate gains today with trading restrained as investors awaited developments concerning the coal strike.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 1.26 at 3 p.m., rose 4.07 points to 748.79.

Some 345 issues gained with about 506 declines. Volume totaled 19.90 million shares, up from 17.23 million shares yesterday.

Analysts attributed early light buying to a rise in the dollar in foreign exchange trading in Europe. Although the dollar closed lower in Europe, brokers said the market held onto the moderate early gains as investors pulled back to the sidelines to await action in the U.S. coal strike.

Many analysts also attributed the market gain largely to technical factors following a long decline that has brought the industrial average recently to a three-year low.

American Telephone & Telegraph was active and up 1/2 to 60 1/4 after its chairman forecast "another good year."

International Business Machines recovered 3 7/8 to 244 3/4 after losses of 4 1/4 yesterday and 3 3/4 on Friday. Analysts attributed the losses to some price cuts by IBM and growing competition.

Other actives included Tropical Products, up 7/8 to 45 1/2, and Bealco, rising 1/2 to 22 1/2. Bealco agreed to acquire Tropical products yesterday.

Stocks of companies involved

EEC to Press For Trade Pledge From Japanese

BRUSSELS, March 7 (NYT).—The Common Market intends to press Japan for a far-reaching pledge on industrial and economic cooperation designed to wipe out Japan's huge trade advantage over Europe.

This will be discussed in Tokyo next week by EEC trade officials. Roy Deunman, an EEC official, said that Japanese authorities would not go further with Europe than they did with the United States in easing their bilateral trade dispute. Japanese and other sources here today indicated that the EEC text of the joint declaration is more specific and goes beyond the one recently concluded by Japan and the United States.

However, diplomatic sources here said that France feels the first attempt by Mr. Deunman at drafting a text of a joint declaration does not seek enough Japanese concessions.

The EEC draft declaration would seek a "new industrial relationship" between Europe and Japan characterized by close consultations and planning on import-export strategies, protection forecasts, and ways to avoid industrial competition and disruptive trade. Japan would also promise to try to expand its imports of European manufactured goods.

AEG Boosts Stake In Instruments Firm

BERLIN, March 7 (AP-DJ).—AEG Telefunken boosted its share in Hartmann & Braun, a privately held measuring instruments firm, to 75 per cent from 49 per cent, to "initiate measures to stabilize the firm's finances," the company said yesterday.

The firm posted a loss of 5 million deutsche marks in 1976.

Company Report

Revenue Profits in Millions of Dollars		
Locals		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	843.00	730.10
Profits	30.20	18.20
Per Share	2.51	1.40
— (diluted)	1.80	1.07
Year		
Revenue	3,238.00	2,807.00
Profits	86.90	81.80
Per Share	6.62	4.78
— (diluted)	5.09	3.69

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West Germany Posts a Surplus In Its Payments

FRANKFURT, March 7 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's overall balance of payments showed a surplus of 1.772 billion deutsche marks in January according to preliminary figures, down from a \$429-billion DM surplus in December but sharply up from a deficit of 433 million DM a year earlier, the Bundesbank said today.

The country's current account, however, had a preliminary deficit of 233 million DM, compared with a surplus of 2,593 billion DM in December and a deficit of 379 million DM a year earlier, the central bank said.

The Economics Ministry also reported today that new orders to West German manufacturers fell 7.5 per cent in January from December but were up 8.0 per cent from a year earlier.

Domestic orders fell 5.5 per cent in January from December but were up 6.4 per cent from a year earlier. Foreign orders dropped 10 per cent in the month but showed a 7.1-per-cent gain in a year.

West Germany's seasonally adjusted industrial production index rose a preliminary 1.8 per cent in January from December and was up 6.4 per cent from a year earlier, the ministry also said.

The index, based on 1970 equals 100, was at 119 in January, compared with 117 in December and 114 in January, 1977.

The further and chemicals company said turnover was \$293.4 million, up from \$254.7 million. Pisons set a final dividend of 7.345 pence, making a total payout for the year of 12.946 pence, up from 11.5115 pence.

Unilever Profit Declines 10% From Year Ago

LONDON, March 7 (Reuters).—Unilever group net profit last year fell 10.2 per cent from the previous year to \$257.4 million, or 89.29 pence a share, from \$286.7 million, or 77.39 pence a share. Sales rose 4.8 per cent to \$3.15 billion from \$3.03 billion.

For the fourth quarter, combined net profit fell to \$26.3 million from \$27.0 million in the year-earlier quarter on \$2.45 billion in sales compared with \$2.29 billion.

Per-share earnings in the quarter slipped to 18.77 pence from 18.97 pence a year earlier.

The Anglo-Dutch food and detergents firm said results were influenced by the change in the shareholding of UAC International of Nigeria.

Unilever NV declared dividends totaling 8.56 guilders for the year compared with 8.36 guilders the previous year. The British company's dividends totaled 19.53 pence against 19.35 pence.

The group said the sales increase was entirely due to higher selling prices, nearly all of the company's sectors in Europe were below those of 1976 and margins remained unsteady.

Japan Vehicle Sales Up
TOKYO, March 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's new motor vehicle registrations in February totaled 272,856 units, up 45.4 per cent from the previous month and up a slight 0.1 per cent from a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Dealers Association said.

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Reservations: 212-691-1000

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$300,000,000

The Dow Chemical Company

8.625% Debentures Due February 15, 2008

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Salomon Brothers	Bache Halsey Stuart Shields	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Drexel Burnham Lambert	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Lazard Freres & Co.	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Warburg Paribas Becker
Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co.	Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
UBS-DB Corporation	ABD Securities Corporation	Basle Securities Corporation
EuroPartners Securities Corporation	Robert Fleming	Kleinwort, Benson
New Court Securities Corporation	Scandinavian Securities Corporation	
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	Dow Banking Corporation	European Banking Co.
Norddeutsche Landesbank	Ultrafin International Corporation	

March 6, 1978

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 7

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
30%	ACF	2.67	2.40	2.50	2.50	22%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
20%	AMF	1.24	1.10	1.15	1.15	21%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
15%	AMT	1.10	1.00	1.05	1.05	20%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
10%	AMT	1.10	1.00	1.05	1.05	19%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
5%	AMT	1.10	1.00	1.05	1.05	18%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
0%	AMT	1.10	1.00	1.05	1.05	17%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						16%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						15%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						14%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						13%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						12%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						11%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						10%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						9%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						8%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						7%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						6%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						5%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						4%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						3%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						2%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						1%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10
						0%	Alcoa	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.10

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS N.V.

REGISTERED OFFICE: SCHOTTEGATWEG OOST, SALINJA, CURACAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity American Assets N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 3.00pm at Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on March 14th, 1978.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Report of the Management.
2. Election of eight Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following eight existing Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson Jr., William L. Byrnes, Lord James Crichton-Stuart, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M. S. Patton, James E. Tomner, and Maduro & Curiel's Trust Company NV.
3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1977.
4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, including payment on February 15th, 1978 of the interim dividend of \$0.40 per share declared by the Managing Directors to shareholders of record on February 1st, 1978.
5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
6. Such other business as may properly

come before the meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the Banks listed below, to the Corporation at the following address:

Fidelity American Assets NV,
c/o Maduro & Curiel's Trust
Company NV, PO Box 305, Curacao,
Netherlands Antilles.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit therefor, with the Corporation at Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 9.00am on March 14th, 1978, in order to be used at the Meeting.

Kredietbank SA Luxembourg

43 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg.

By order of the Management,
Charles T.M. Collis,
Secretary.

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda.

FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND N.V.

REGISTERED OFFICE: SCHOTTEGATWEG OOST, SALINJA, CURACAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity International Fund N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2.00pm at Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on March 16th, 1978.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Report of the Management.
2. Election of seven Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following seven existing Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson Jr., William L. Byrnes, Lord James Crichton-Stuart, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M. S. Patton, James E. Tomner.
3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1977.
4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
6. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the Banks listed below, to the Corporation at the following address:

Fidelity International Fund NV,
c/o Maduro & Curiel's Trust Company NV,
PO Box 305, Curacao,
Netherlands Antilles.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit therefor, with the Corporation at Schottegatweg Oost, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 9.00am on March 16th, 1978, in order to be used at the Meeting.

By order of the Management

Charles T.M. Collis

Secretary

Bank Julius Bar International Limited
3 Lombard Street
London EC3V 9ER, England

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

Bank Julius Bar & Company Limited
Bahnhofstrasse 36
Zurich, Switzerland

Kredietbank SA Luxembourg

43 Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

European Gold Markets

March 7, 1978
London 125.40 125.20 125.10
Paris 125.40 125.20 125.10
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

German Swiss Sterling
Dollar
1 M. 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4
3 M. 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4
6 M. 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4
1 Y. 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4

International Stock Indexes

Amsterdam 85.50 85.50 85.50
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Frankfurt 85.50 85.50 85.50
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Paris 85.50 85.50 85.50
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Zurich 85.50 85.50 85.50

Tokyo Exchange

March 7, 1978
Asahi Glass 321
Fuyo Bank 321
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European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies

Amsterdam 85.50 85.50 85.50
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Tel. 021/21.12.12

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 7

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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Tel. 021/21.12.12 BRUSSELS 1000
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13th Floor, Suite 100,
Entrance: Herengaststraat 29,
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Telex 884211

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 7

14%	FIPAPK	1.04	0.77	0.80	0.80	3%	13%
11%	FIPUNK	1.07	0.74	0.80	0.80	18	13%
8%	FIPW	1.04	0.74	0.80	0.80	17	13%
5%	FIPW	1.04	0.74	0.80	0.80	16	13%
21%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	24	24%
19%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	23	24%
17%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	22	24%
15%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	21	24%
13%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	20	24%
11%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	19	24%
9%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	18	24%
7%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	17	24%
5%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	16	24%
3%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	15	24%
1%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	14	24%
0%	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	13	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	12	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	11	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	10	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	9	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	8	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	7	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	6	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	5	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	4	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	3	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	2	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	1	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62	0	24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62		24%
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	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62		24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62		24%
	FIPW	1.76	1.53	1.62	1.62		24%

New Issue
March 8, 1978

This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

provisionally seated in

LUXEMBOURG

DM 250,000,000.-

5 1/4% Deutsche Mark-Bearer Bonds of 1978/1990

Interest: 5 1/4% p.a., payable annually on March 1,
Offering Price: 99 1/32
Redemption: on March 1 of the years 1985 through 1990
by drawing of series by lot at par
Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich

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Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Credit Suisse White Weld
Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana
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Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Limited
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Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

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Bayerische Landesbank
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Daiwa Europe N.V.

Deutsche Bank & Co.

Deutsche Bank
of 1877 Aktiengesellschaft

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- Deutsche Kommunalbank -

Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.

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Kiepert & Co.
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(Luxembourg) S.A.

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Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

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Aktiengesellschaft

Société Générale

Wesbank- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft

J. H. Stein

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NEW YORK, March 7.—Cash

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cash

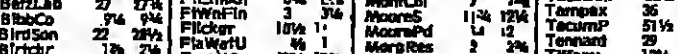
	Apr	47.95	48.37	47.95	48.37	+ 42
Jun		48.70	48.85	48.68	48.83	
Sales	April 7280;	June 6097;	Aug 3271;			

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 7, 1978

London Commodities

Bassett	16%	17	Fingert	7%	7%	MidiBiks	23%	24%	SuperEI	0%
Baytek	9%	9%	FIBASys	3%	3%	AUIflor	21	21%	TIME DC	5%
Beeline	6%	7%	PtBorn	15%	16	MassVIG	17%	18%	TecoBell	32%
Chester	6%	6%	EYErmak	6%	6%	AtandPal	?	?		



storage of a strategic petroleum reserve which began last year got off to a slower start than planned but can still meet its

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

مكتبة ابن بطوطة

ACROSS		45 Uprising	19 "There is no — but life!"
1 Salvador from Spain		48 Waste away by fasting	Ruskin
5 Watchdog satellite		52 Life, in a 1931 song	19 Note —
10 Ill-tempered one		54 Author of "My Life": 1975	23 Kind of soup
14 Wise do		55 "The news service of the week": Ceram	24 Coconut meat
15 Happy as —		56 Fish-eating birds	25 New York city
16 Speeder's commencement		57 "Handy" fellow	28 Move in a reverse direction
17 Hair color		58 Bruins and Rangers	29 Eating habits
20 Cousins of FX's		59 Unit of force	30 Argway
21 Rents			31 Grippe
22 Like a June day			32 Provide what is needed
23 Four girls			33 Part of the plumbing
24 Tropical marine deposits			34 Kind of stocks
		DOWN	35 Quiltings
		1 Record	36 Swap-shop
		2 Plaster	37 fellow
		3 Desolate	41 Fruity gas
		4 Hypnotized	43 Kitchen utensils
		5 Weapons for Jeb Shuart's men	44 Dot
		6 Cour d'—	46 Western resort
		7 Belligerent	48 Nicaraguan
		8 Lord John Boyd —, 1949 Nobelist	native
		9 For Peace	49 "— Holden,"
		10 Certain keynotes	Bachelor's novel
		11 Grande and Branco	47 Empty
		12 James II's daughter	48 Year when
		13 Four-posters	49 Chicago v
			beats a King
			49 Ethereal
			50 Ky. neighbor
			51 Sum, —, . . .
			53 Follower of 51
			Down

C			C				
LAURE.....	10	61	Clear	MADRID.....	12	64	Clear
LESTERDA.....	7	46	Cloudy	MIAMI.....	29	73	Cloudy
LEWIS.....	13	61	Clear	MILWAU.....	10	61	Clear
LIENS.....	17	62	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	36	14	Clear
LEWIS.....	28	64	Clear	MOSCOW.....	1	34	Snow
LEWIS.....	28	64	Clear	MURKIN.....	1	34	Clear
LEWIS.....	6	43	Overcast	NEW YORK.....	1	32	Clear
LEWIS.....	8	46	Clear	NICE.....	17	63	Clear
LEWIS.....	6	43	Overcast	OSLO.....	46	74	Clear
LEWIS.....	10	61	Clear	PARIS.....	16	66	Cloudy
LEWIS.....	4	39	Clear	PRAGUE.....	2	28	Cloudy
LEWIS.....	10	61	Clear	ROME.....	16	58	Variable
LEWIS.....	10	61	Clear	ST. LOUIS.....	1	34	Clear
LEWIS.....	10	61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM.....	1	34	Snow
LEWIS.....	8	46	Rain	TEHRAN.....	4	61	Rain
LEWIS.....	10	61	Overcast	WATSON.....	27	47	Clear
LEWIS.....	5	41	Overcast	TUNIS.....	14	57	Clear
LEWIS.....	5	41	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	5	43	Clear
LEWIS.....	28	64	Clear	WILSON.....	1	34	Clear
LEWIS.....	5	46	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	3	36	Cloudy
LEWIS.....	10	64	Clear	ZURICH.....	3	27	Cloudy
LEWIS.....	17	65	Clear				
LEWIS.....	6	46	Cloudy				
LEWIS.....	11	62	Clear				

*Yesterday's readings. U.S. Standard
+170 GMT. Others at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

THE HUMAN FACTOR

By Graham Greene. Simon and Schuster. 347 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

"THE HUMAN FACTOR" has an interesting plot and a number of promising ideas for characters. It is occasionally puerile. It talks about politics and city. It traffics in ideology and, of course, religion. It thinks about love. It doesn't work. Greene, I am sorry to say, has done a lousy job.

We are introduced to Maurice Castle, a 32-year-old employee of the British secret service, working in London on Western and South Africa. He is married to a black South African, and stepfather to her child. He rides bicycles and takes trains. He walks a dog he doesn't like. He drinks too much, in secret, because he has a secret: He is a double-agent, passing on information to the Russians about Project Uncle Remus, a conspiracy on the part of the English, the Americans, the Germans and the white South Africans to do bad things. He will be found out.

Before he is found out, a colleague of his—wrongly suspected of being the traitor—will be murdered by his employers with moldy peanuts (toxin kills the liver cells). His employers don't want to embarrass themselves in front of the Americans with yet another trial of yet another double-agent. Kim Philby and all that. Castle feels rotten about it.

Why is Castle a double-agent? while he doesn't approve of Communism in, say, Europe, a brave Communist in South Africa did manage to save the life of his wife, Sarah. As he tells Sarah, "My mother told me that when I was a child I always gave too much in a swap, but it wasn't too much for the man who had saved you from boss." He tries to limit his secret services to the Dark Continent. It is like being a little bit pregnant, or a little bit Catholic.

There is also, alas, some indeliberant writing. A 62-year-old Englishman simply wouldn't say to a Russian agent that "For seven years I've kept my cool, and now I'm losing it now." Nor would he tell his wife, when their world collapsed, "Of course it's not the end. As long as we are alive we'll come together again. Somehow. Somewhere." Is this "West Side Story"? What would Scoble think, or Pinky, or the whisky-drinker?

"The Human Factor" is full of caricatures, homilies, analogies, generalizations: "Flippancy was like a secret code of which he didn't possess the book." "A prejudice ahead something in common with an ideal." Genuine Communists survived Stalin like Romans. Catholics survived the Borgias, Protestants the Stuarts. Jews survived in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were a little like Hamlet. The Germans of the Third Reich, Dresden and Hiroshima. Once again, as in "The Quiet American" and "Our Man in Havana," we are advised that innocence can lead to evil. This information no longer comes as

And once again a Greene character worries about a brown stock castle, in fact, takes stock as if suffering were a commodities market, rather in the spirit of an Edith Wharton, although even everything is bloodier. If the state has no pity, and the church is full of limits, and sex is an idea instead of a person, we are left with the telephone. Or the reader. The reader is called upon to be a ministry, not of fear, but of mercy and grace. Castle, after all, meant well.

I know this is impudent to say—because Greene taught John Le Carré to write such novels, as Joseph Conrad taught Greene to write such novels—but Le Carré now does the same thing better.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from
more than 1,400 bookstores throughout
the United States. Weeks are not neces-
sarily consecutive.

FICTION	
This Week	Last Week's Week on List
The Silmarillion, by J.R.R. Tolkien	1 24

The Thorn Birds, by Colleen McCullough	2	43
Goodnight, Beanie	3	4
The Black Marble, by Joseph Conrad	5	16
The Honorable Schoolboy, by John Le Carré	6	23
The Day After Tomorrow, by The Women's Room, by Howard Fast	14	21
Dreams Die First, by Harold Robbins	10	19
Bogartman, Thief, by Irwin Shaw	8	36
Madame Bovary, by Gustave Flaubert, by Sylvia Tannenbaum	—	2
Dynasty, by Robert S. Lynd	13	28
Daniel Martin, by John Poles	11	24
Terence H. White	13	32
The Second Deadly Sin, by Lawrence Sanders	15	32

NONFICTION	
The Complete Book of Bunning, by James F. Pixx	1 15
All Things Wise and Won- derful, by James Herriot	2 27
The Amityville Horror, by Jay Anson	4 18
The Second Ring of Power, by Carlos Casta- neda	3 12
Gnomes, Goblins, Gargoy- les, illustrated by Rion Poonvilvit	9 14
My Mother-My Self, by Nancy Friday	6 5
Looking Out for Number	

One, by Robert J. Ringer.....	7	35
Country, by John McPhee.....	5	7
The Woman's Dress for Success Book, by John McLeary.....	13	12
Inner Shakedown, by John Galloway and Robert Krings.....	8	8
Control, by Susan Sontag.....	—	1
Designing Your Face, by Ray Rando.....	11	11
Armed: To Be a Body Builder, by Arnold Schwarzenegger and Doug Hal.....	12	5
The Countess of Albany, by Edith Holden.....	10	17
White, by M.E. Wright.....	15	10

-By Alan Truscot.

On the diagramed deal North was a point short for his response of two no-trump to one spade, but many players would take the same action. His simple preference to spades on the next round was all the encouragement South needed to contract for the spade slam.

A player who jumps dramatically to slam in this fashion, without going through a Blackwood routine to inquire about aces, nearly always has a void suit somewhere. To avoid giving this clue to the defenders, South might have used Blackwood, quite typically, since he intends to play six spades in any event.

Guided by the bidding, West resisted the temptation to lead the

NORTH		
	♠ J 3 2	
	♥ K Q 7 4	
	♦ K 10 6	
	♣ K 5 3	

WEST		EAST
♠ 5		♠ Q 10 9
♥ 9 8 3	██	♥ 10 6 5
♦ A 9 5 4	██	♦ Q J 7 3 2

* 1974 SOUTH (D) * Q 10
 ♠ AK8764
 ♥ A13
 ♦ —
 ♣ A862

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart, two.

diamond ace. This would have made life easy for the dealer for he would have been able to discard both his potential losers eventually on dummy's re-
suit.

Not unnaturally, West chose neutral heart lead and South went with the ace. He cashed two high trumps and surrendered a trump to East. It did not matter what East returned. He played heart passively, and declarer took his tricks in that suit discarding a club. He then ruffed a diamond, cashed a trump and reached this position:

WEST

♠ —
♥ —
♦ A
♣ 397

NORTH

♠ —
♥ —
♦ K
♣ K53

EAST

♠ —
♥ —
♦ Q
♣ Q

SOUTH

♠ 7

The lead of the last turn brought home the slam by squeezing East, who discovered in his post-mortem that an opening led in clubs, with another club lead to follow, would have beaten the slam by breaking the squeeze of this.

HAVE YOU MADE AN APPOINTMENT WITH AN OPHTHALMOLOGIST YET, SIR?

I DON'T WANT TO BE TOLD THAT I HAVE TO WEAR GLASSES, MARCIE!

YOU COULD BE SQUINTING AND NOT EVEN KNOW IT, SIR... THAT CAN CAUSE EYE FATIGUE, AND MAKE YOU SLEEPY...

BESIDES, IF YOU WORE GLASSES, YOU MIGHT LOOK LIKE ELTON JOHN!

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B. C.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE FAT BROAD?

SHE'S A BACKBITING HUSSY.

WHICH REMINDS ME, WHEN'S THE LAST TIME YOU CLIPPED YOUR TALONS?

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3-6

3-6

BLONDIE

I'M GOING TO BE IN A VIOLIN RECITAL TODAY

I'M PLAYING HEIFETZ'S ARRANGEMENT OF PAGANINI'S VARIATIONS

ARE YOU NERVOUS?

I'M NOT, BUT HEIFETZ IS.

BEE TLE

BAILLEY

HOW'S ZERO DOING WITH THAT LAUNDRY SIGN I ASKED HIM TO MAKE?

I'M NOT SURE

YOU'RE EITHER GOING TO LOVE IT OR HATE IT

50% OFF

Laundry

WASH & DRY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD
RD
of
ID

3-8

I DECIDED TO TRY THIS NEW DOG FOOD

THE CLERK SAID POWER WOULD SIT UP AND SPEAK FOR THIS

AT THESE PRICES HE SHOULD DELIVER THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

© 1997

WELL, WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE OPERATION, BILLY?

I DON'T BELIEVE IT!

COME ON OUT BACK! I'LL SHOW YOU THE TRUCK AND LOADING PLATFORM!

WE FIGURE THAT IN A YEAR OR SO, WE'LL BE ABLE TO BUY A SEMI AND GET INTO INTERSTATE HAULING! YOU'LL BE ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE FASTEST GROWING BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY, BILLY BOY!

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LARNS

	○					○

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ULIGE


	○			○		

KRUTEY

				○		

CHAWES


	○					○



3-5

**WHY A TRUCK DRIVER
WHO WAS GOING THE
WRONG WAY DOWN A
ONE-WAY STREET
WASN'T ARRESTED**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HE WAS 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles. NOTCH OZONE SHERRY GOBLET
| Answer: Where to look for wild life in the big city—
THE ZOO

*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"*

DENNIS THE MENACE

Guided by the bid
resisted the temptation

NORTH
 ♠ J 3 2
 ♥ KQ14
 ♦ K10 8
 ♣ K53

EAST
 ♠ Q109
 ♥ 1065
 ♦ Q7732
 ♣ Q10

WEST
 ♠ 5
 ♥ 982
 ♦ A9554
 ♣ 7974

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AK8764
 ♥ AJ3
 ♦ —
 ♣ A862

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart, two.

WEST NORTH EAST
♠ — ♣ — ♠ —
♥ — ♣ — ♠ —
♠ 107 ♣ 553 ♠ 04
♥ 107 ♣ 04 ♠ 04
SOUTH
♠ 7 ♣ —
♥ — ♣ —
♠ A56 ♣ 04

The lead of the last turn brought home the slam by squeezing East, who discovered in his post-mortem that an opening lead in clubs, with another club led to follow, would have beaten it. This was by breaking the squeeze position.

Dorsey Is Second

Morero Triumphs In U.S. Giant Slalom

From Wire Dispatches

WATERVILLE VALLEY, N.H., March 7.—Lisa Marie Morero triumphed in the U.S. giant slalom today by easily winning the event by a wide margin. She was one of two of her closest competitors missed gates and were disqualified in the second run.

Morero, 23, finished the first run in 2:10.30, and the second in 2:10.30, for a combined time of 4:20.60. She was well ahead of Becky Dorsey, who was second in 4:26.75, and Maria Riegler, who was third in 4:27.75.

Morero was tied with Maria Riegler after the first run, but Dorsey, who won the giant slalom world championship last month, missed a gate and was disqualified.

Wendell also was disqualified for the same reason. She was in third place after the first run and held a one-point lead over Morero in giant slalom standings going into the race.

Viki Beckenstein finished third, followed by Cindy Nelson. Beckenstein, in a combined time of 4:27.52 over the 1.4-mile course, and Nelson was fourth in 4:28.81.

Morero's victory gives her 115 points in the giant slalom standings, 9 ahead of Wendell. The final giant slalom race will be held later this month in Kras, Switzerland.

Virtual Champion
Wendell virtually clinched her title overall World Cup title after the first run. She was in third place after the first run and held a one-point lead over Morero in giant slalom standings going into the race.

Wendell, 23, finished the first run in 2:10.30, and the second in 2:10.30, for a combined time of 4:20.60. She was well ahead of Becky Dorsey, who was second in 4:26.75, and Maria Riegler, who was third in 4:27.75.

WHA Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Quebec	10	4	1	21	54	31
Montreal	9	5	0	18	48	35
Winnipeg	8	6	0	16	45	38
Edmonton	7	7	0	14	42	40
Calgary	6	8	0	12	39	43
St. Louis	5	9	0	10	36	46
Phoenix	4	10	0	8	33	49
San Jose	3	11	0	6	30	52
Los Angeles	2	12	0	4	27	55
San Diego	1	13	0	2	24	58

WHA Leaders

Player	Team	GP	G	A	Pts
Yanick Dube	Quebec	10	12	18	24
Yanick Dube	Quebec	10	12	18	24
Yanick Dube	Quebec	10	12	18	24

College Basketball

Team	W	L	T	Pts
North Carolina	10	0	0	20
UCLA	9	1	0	18
Michigan State	8	2	0	16

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—It is 6:30 a.m., and Linda Frayne is trying to pretend that empty bleachers at the Pick-A-Joe Arena in Burbank, Calif., filled with spectators. Smiles, she tells herself. Get excited, she tells herself.

Why don't you pretend that she's here? Frank Carroll, coach, leans from a corner the rink, referring to one of Frayne's boyfriends. A slight smile.

That had all the warmth and hum of a crowd, Carroll thinks, providing his girl pupil more expression. Finally, in a swirl of movement on the ice, happens, she's fresh burst of being tonight. There is a glow from the pale green eyes, then a smile. Carroll turns to Linda's mother.

Must Beak Shell
Linda will never replace two-moment, triple jump or double axel as winning moves for the 17-year-old Frayne at the world figure skating championships in Ottawa this week. But if the defending ladies' champion is to join such classic getters of the sport as Peggy Fleming, she needs to come out of shell and become an artist, coach observed the other day.

Carol has nominated Frayne's exceptional progress as the first faced on a pair of skates eight years ago; he calls current situation "a crisis." Dick Butten, the skating coach and former Olympic skater, agrees. He terms the move for Frayne "a problem, the hardest, single step in skating."

Kentucky Easily Leads Final Basketball Poll

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).—The University of Kentucky, picked with North Carolina as the top basketball team in the nation in pre-season voting, was named today the national champion in the United Press International board of coaches final ratings.

The Wildcats, who head into the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament with a 25-2 record, received 29 of a possible 40 first-place votes and a total of 288 points by the nationwide panel of coaches.

UCLA, 24-2, was second with seven first-place votes and 277 points while the defending NCAA champion, Marquette, 24-3, finished third, getting two first-place votes and 210 points.

Led by two second-team all-Americans, Jack Givens and Rick Robey, plus a third-team all-American, Kyle Macy, Kentucky, the Southeastern Conference champion, lost only to Alabama and LSU in winning its first UPI national crown since 1950-51. The Wildcats won the title in 1950-51 and in the first two seasons the award was given, 1950-51 and 1951-52. Only UCLA has also won the award five times.

New Mexico, 24-5, drew the two other first-place votes to climb two places into the fourth spot while the Big Ten champion, Michigan State, 23-4, rose from No. 8 to No. 5.

Arkansas, 25-3, which was upset by Stanford, 70-69, last week in the Southwest Conference tournament, dropped two places to sixth in the final ratings. DePaul, 25-3, one of the season's biggest surprises, maintained the seventh position.

Kansas, 24-4, fell three places to No. 8 in the final voting after being upset, 57-76, by Kansas.

Merrill Sets Record In 3,000-Meter Run
MONTREAL, March 7 (Reuters).—Jan Merrill of the United States became the first woman to break the nine-minute barrier over 3,000 meters indoors when she ran the distance here last weekend in 9 minutes 57.6 seconds.

Merrill's achievement at the Canadian indoor track and field championships bettered the indoor record of 9:02.54, set by another American, Francine LaRue Lutz, in 1974. "I think this is a tremendously fast track," Merrill said afterwards. "I was aiming for the record."

Either-Or Situation
"But she's at a point now where she's either-or. She will either prove she's one of the great skaters, or she will remain a brilliant technician. I love her dearly, and I think it will be there. But ultimately she has to make it herself."

The margin between good and great in skating is measured not in fractions, but rather by the feelings a skater brings to the ice and how these special qualities improve the sport.

Figure Skating's Top Event
NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—For the world figure skating championships, starting in Ottawa today, 140 competitors from 19 countries are entered in the four categories: men, ladies, pairs and dance.

The winners in the pairs category will be determined after tomorrow night's program. Irina Rodnina and Aleksandr Zaitsev of the Soviet Union were last year's champions.

The men's program will wind up Thursday night with the five-minute free-skating event. Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union is the defending champion.

Frazier's Fight Off; Spinks Called Hurt

Frazier Spinks

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 7 (AP).—The provincial boxing board here today barred a proposed heavyweight bout between Joe Frazier and Gerrie Coetzee, the South African champion.

Will Gortorh, chairman of the Transvaal Provincial Boxing Control Board, announced rejection of the application by the promoters to stage the fight in Johannesburg April 15 in a brief statement.

"After due consideration of the terms and conditions submitted in the proposal, the board unanimously decided that it cannot recommend the fight to the relevant authorities in terms of the act and regulations under which professional boxing is controlled in South Africa."

The announcement gave no further explanation and officials could not be reached for comment.

Advance Notice
According to South African sports writers, the most plausible reason for the rejection is because news of the fight was leaked in the press in advance.

They said that according to the Boxing and Wrestling Control Act of 1966, the minister of sports must approve any multiracial tournament before it can be publicly announced.

Frazier, 34, a former world champion, is black. Coetzee is white.

Frazier was to have made his comeback in the fight. He retired in 1976 after losing to George Foreman, who took the title from him in 1973.

Spring Training
Bibby Is Ruled a Free Agent, Indians Seek to Keep Him
CLEVELAND, March 7 (UPI).—Right-handed pitcher Jim Bibby of the Cleveland Indians was declared a free agent yesterday by arbitrator Alexander Porter, who said Bibby now is free to sign with any baseball club.

The Indians said they would attempt to sign Bibby, who last season was 12-13 with a 3.57 earned run average. He is at spring training with the Tribe in Tucson, Ariz.

NCAA Ends Inquiry On Oklahoma Football
NORMAN, Okla., March 7 (AP).—The National Collegiate Athletic Association has closed its investigation of the University of Oklahoma.

The investigation centered on alleged irregularities in the issuing of extra complimentary game tickets to football players. The issue prompted an internal investigation by the university and resulted in a strict new plan for handling such tickets.

NBA Leaders
NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).—The NBA leaders in scoring, rebounding and assists are as follows:

Player	Team	Points	Rebounds	Assists
Walt Frazier	New York Knicks	24.1	11.2	11.2
Julius Erving	Philadelphia 76ers	23.8	10.8	10.8
George Gervin	San Antonio Spurs	23.5	10.5	10.5

Lower NFL Scoring Causes Rules Review
NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Has the level of scoring in the National Football League dropped to an alarming degree, and should the rules be changed to bring it back to the numbers that have so fascinated the U.S. public and the Madison Avenue community that pays for television commercial time?

Payton of Bears Badly Cuts Leg
CHICAGO, March 7 (AP).—The National Football League's player of the year, Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears, is suffering some numbness in a leg that was gashed in January in a television sports competition.

Payton's lawyer, Bud Holmes, said in Hattiesburg, Miss., that the running back has some numbness in his right leg. "There could be nerve damage," Holmes said. Payton was "out down to the bone" and needed 16 stitches in the gash below his knee.

'Lifetime' Pact Signed NFL Cardinals Lose Metcalf to Canada

Metcalf to Canada

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Terry Metcalf, the halfback who was called "the franchise" by his St. Louis Cardinals teammates, has signed a "lifetime" contract with the Canadian Football League's Toronto Argonauts.

The 26-year-old, 5-foot-10-inch player who set a National Football League record (2,432 yards) for combined offense in 1975 worked for \$50,000 last year while paying out his option in St. Louis.

The price, however, was not only Metcalf's salary. As part of the 1977 player-contract agreement, an NFL team that signs a free agent must pay the player's former club compensation as determined by the salary. A \$200,000-a-year free agent costs two first-round draft choices.

Many Almonds
Metcalf almost became a New Orleans Saint or a Los Angeles Ram or, more recently, a Baltimore Colt. He was almost included in the trade that sent Conrad Dobler and Ike Harris, two other discontented Cardinals, from St. Louis to New Orleans last month. "Financially, we just couldn't get together," said coach Dick Nolan of the Saints yesterday.

The Rams also were interested in Metcalf, and the Colts felt as recently as last week they were "pretty close" to signing him and gaining the outside speed they need.

The Argonauts, who finished with a 6-10 win-loss record in the nine-team Canadian league last season, are one of the two teams generally conceded to be rich enough to afford a Metcalf. The Montreal Alouettes, who lost Johnny Rodgers, a former Steelers' star, to the New York Jets last year, are the other team.

Career Agreement
A Toronto spokesman, Doug Phillips, said Metcalf's agreement was "for the rest of his playing career."

"We have never heard of this happening before," he said, "but as long as Metcalf plays football, he will be wearing an Argos uniform."

Metcalf was unhappy in St. Louis last year as the Cardinals slipped from a 10-4 record to 7-7. The Long Beach State graduate, who gained 739 yards rushing with a 5.0-yard average in 1977, his fifth NFL season, said:

"There were always conflicting things between players and front office, coaches and front office, coaches and players."

The 186-pound runner also said he did not appreciate being booed by the St. Louis fans. And being a black player is still a problem on the Cardinal club, according to clubhouse sources.

NHL Standings
CAMPELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
W L T Pts GF GA
NY Islanders 10 12 0 22 108
Philadelphia 11 11 0 22 108
Atlanta 11 11 0 22 108
NY Rangers 11 11 0 22 108

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE
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AGENCES, HOTELS
et 325.23.23

